

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

ON

FOR THE
Week ending the 8th August 1908.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
The intricacies of Persian politics ...	1453	Heavy mortality in Bengal... ..	1465
Arrest of a French subject at Chandernagore by the British police ...	1455	The burning ghat assistants at Gotpara, district Nadia ...	ib.
The grant of a constitution by the Sultan of Turkey ...	ib.	Wanted a charitable dispensary at Goswami Durgapur, district Nadia ...	ib.
The Turkish Constitution ...	1456	Re-organisation of the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency ...	1466
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		A complaint for the consideration of the Calcutta Municipality ..	ib.
(a)—Police—		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Assessment of the Punitive Police tax at Lohagarah ...	1456	Nil.	
Theft and outrage at Lohagara ...	ib.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Punishment of policemen alleged to have been concerned in the Beadon Square riots ...	ib.	The Ghaziabad collision and the conduct of the Station Superintendent ...	1466
Oppression by Kabuli merchants ...	ib.	Wanted a canal at Kadua (in Hooghly) ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Alleged attempt by a Railway officer to bury dead bodies at Ghaziabad ...	ib.
The Anarchist case at Alipur ...	1457	(h)—General—	
Refusal of bail to an accused in the Anarchist case ...	ib.	The grievances of the Secretariat Press employes ...	1467
The accused in the Kankinara bomb outrage case ...	ib.	The Indian Budget debate in Parliament ...	ib.
Tilak's sentence ...	ib.	Conveyance of dead bodies by the Jessore Road ...	ib.
Crimes and punishment in India ...	1459	The decision of the Dum-Dum Cantonment Committee ...	ib.
The conviction of Europeans for taking bribe ...	1461	Grievances of the clerks of the Calcutta General Post Office ...	ib.
Grant of bail to Raja Raicharan Dhabal ...	ib.	Increased pay for clerks in Government service ...	1468
Tilak's trial ...	ib.	A lady disallowed to see Khudiram Bose at Muzaffarpur ...	ib.
Fine for smoking in the Police Court ...	1462	Charge for "deferred" telegrams ...	ib.
Mr. Tilak's incarceration ...	ib.	The death of the Post-master of Mallarpur, district Birbhum ...	1468
The Harrison Road acid-throwing case ...	1463	The conveyance of dead bodies by the Jessore Road near Dum-Dum ...	ib.
Selection of "local newspapers" for the publication of sale-notifications ...	ib.	The floods in the Ghatal subdivision ...	ib.
Capital on the Alipore bomb case ...	ib.	Dum-Dum Cantonment Committee's order relating to the native funeral processions ...	ib.
Mr. Thornhill's remarks ...	ib.	Mr. Tilak's transportation ...	1469
The Howrah acid-throwing case ...	ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.	
Mr. Tilak's case in Parliament ...	ib.	Nil.	
(c)—Jails—			
Nil.			
(d)—Education—			
Justice Mukerjee as President of the Sanskrit Title Examination Board ...	1463		
The future of high education in Bengal ...	1464		
The new Law College ...	ib.		
The proposed model Law College ...	ib.		
Allegations against the Hooghly College ...	1465		
Enquiry into the affairs of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna's <i>tol</i> at Bhatpara, 24-Parganas ...	ib.		
The proposed Provincial Agricultural College, Bengal ...	ib.		

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Prospects of the crops in Bengal ... 1470

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The English Government of India	...	1470
Advice to the students	...	1471
Mr. Eardley Norton	...	ib.
Mr. Sarbadhikari of the <i>Hindu Patriot</i>	...	1472
Lord Morley's new scheme of Indian administration	...	ib.
Mr. Tilak's trial by the jury	...	ib.
The " <i>Yugantar</i> " printer	...	1473
Mr. Tilak's trial	...	ib.
Mr. Tilak	...	ib.
The means to be adopted by the Government	...	ib.
Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghosh	...	ib.
The Australian Colonists' proposal to help the suppression of riot at Bombay	...	ib.
Babu Chandra Nath Bose's letter	...	ib.
The 7th August celebration and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee	...	1474
The Foot-ball riot on the Maidan	...	ib.
The Aravinda Defence Fund	...	ib.
Preaching of <i>swadeshi</i> in Northern Bengal	...	ib.
Mr. Agasti's advice to the inhabitants of Jessore...	...	ib.
Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee's chances of succeeding to the Law Membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council	...	ib.
Khudiram's appeal to His Majesty the King-Emperor	...	1475
Establishment of peace	...	ib.
Mr. Tilak's conviction	...	ib.
The book entitled <i>Bhabanir Mandir</i>	...	1476
The <i>swadeshi</i>	...	ib.
His Honour Sir John Hewett	...	ib.
Muhammadans taking the <i>swadeshi</i> vow at Nagpur	...	ib.
The proposed memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	...	ib.
Postponement of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Berhampore	...	1477
Sympathy with Mr. Tilak	...	ib.
Fresh suits against Mr. Clarke	...	ib.
The importance of the boycott movement	...	ib.
The anniversary of the boycott	...	ib.
The Maharaja of Burdwan...	...	ib.
The <i>Statesman</i> newspaper on the boycott	...	1478
Wanted a Commission to enquire into the causes of the present unrest	...	1479
Sympathy for Mr. Tilak	...	ib.
Syed Haider Reza, <i>swadeshi</i> speaker at Nagpur	...	ib.
The coming 7th of August celebration...	...	ib.
Sympathy for Tilak	...	ib.
The significance of the Bombay riots	...	ib.
The efficiency of severe punishments as a deterrent to crime	...	1480
Mr. N. N. Ghosh prohibiting the celebration of the Vidyasagar anniversary	...	ib.
The <i>swadeshi</i> movement	...	1491
An application of Mr. Tilak	...	ib.
An Indian Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council	...	ib.
Warning better than sudden arrest	...	ib.
Tilak's conviction	...	ib.
Irresponsible writing and speech-making	...	1482
Confirmation of Mr. M. N. Bhattacharyya in the post of the Accountant-General of the East Bengal	...	ib.
Fund in aid of Mr. Clarke, late District Magistrate of Mymensingh	...	ib.
Discharge of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna	...	ib.
The Bombay riots and their moral	...	ib.
The boycott day	...	1483
Babu Chandra Nath Bose's letter to the <i>Englishman</i>	...	ib.
Tilak's sentence and its moral	...	ib.
"Khudiram's hanging"	...	ib.
Mr. Tilak's last words to Justice Davar	...	1484
Khudiram's death sentence...	...	ib.
"A new era in Turkey"	...	ib.

Anniversary of the boycott...	...	1485
A word to <i>swadeshi</i>	...	ib.
Mr. Tilak's whereabouts	...	ib.
Call for mutual help	...	ib.
Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen	...	ib.
The Dacca Saraswat Samaj's address to Sir Charles Bayley	...	ib.
The manifesto issued by the British Indian Association	...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

The statement of <i>Utkaldipika</i> regarding distress in Nursingpur and Dhenkanal, not agreeing with statements of authorities representing those States	...	1486
The Explosives and Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Acts of 1908 supported	...	ib.
The proposed increase of salaries of Government Ministerial officers approved	...	ib.
The demise of the Raja of Baharampur mourned	...	ib.
The Birthday Honours List, and a few suggestions connected therewith	...	ib.
The necessity of a fair-weather road in the Balasore district pointed out	...	ib.
Discussion on the abolition of the Baxibazar <i>annachhatra</i>	...	ib.
Brajendra Kisore Rai Chowdhuri <i>versus</i> Clarke	...	1487
Relief arrangements in Narsingpur and Dhenkanal not satisfactory	...	ib.
The proposed Fishery Board in Bengal	...	ib.
Distress in the Puri district	...	ib.
Discussion on the abolition of the Baxibazar <i>annachhatra</i>	...	ib.
Cholera in Puri...	...	ib.
Cholera in Hinjalikatu	...	ib.
An Association to look after the agricultural and industrial products of Khurda	...	ib.
A company of <i>swadeshi</i> volunteers helping the pilgrims during the last <i>Rathjatra</i> festival in Puri	...	1488
The <i>Rathjatra</i> festival in Puri	...	ib.
Postal complaints	...	ib.
The bestowal of the titles of Maharaja and Raja Bahadur on the Ruling Chiefs of Sonapur and Athgarh, respectively, approved	...	ib.
Repairs of some bridges on the Cuttack-Angul Road urgently needed	...	ib.
Distribution of rice and pice in Dhenkanal	...	ib.
The high price of rice in Talcher	...	ib.
Cholera in Dhenkanal	...	ib.
Cholera and small-pox in Athgarh	...	ib.
The weather and agriculture in Angul	...	ib.
A heavy rainfall in Talcher	...	ib.
The weather and agriculture in Pallahera	...	ib.
The weather and agriculture in Athgarh	...	1489
The management of <i>davotar</i> properties in Talcher not satisfactory	...	ib.
The <i>Rath Jatra</i> festival in Talcher	...	ib.
The celebration of King-Emperor's birthday at Talcher	...	ib.
The state of things in Kisannagar and its neighbouring villages in Cuttack	...	ib.
Rice reported to be scarce in Sunakhala	...	ib.
Famine and cholera in Angul	...	ib.
An accident in the Katthijuri river	...	ib.
A ferocious tiger creating troubles in Kaijang in Cuttack	...	1490
Cholera in Cuttack	...	ib.
Cholera in Khurda, in Puri	...	ib.
Cattle stolen and killed in Khurda	...	ib.
The <i>Rathjatra</i> festival in Puri	...	ib.
The <i>Rathjatra</i> festival in Kendrapara	...	ib.
The Kankinara bomb outrage	...	ib.
Subarnarekha flood doing great injury to agriculturists in Balasore	...	ib.
The high price of rice in Bhadrak	...	ib.
A great fire in Cuttack	...	1491
Cholera in Kendrapara	...	ib.
Cholera in Puri...	...	ib.
Cholera in Bamra	...	ib.
Cholera in Ganjam	...	ib.
A proposal to dedicate a handful of rice per day to the poor and the helpless in Orissa	...	ib.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

UNDER the heading noted in the margin, the *Namai Moquaddas Hablul*

NAMAI MOQUADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 27th, 1908.

The intricacies of Persian politics.

article on Persian politics viewed with respect to the European powers, especially England and Russia, in which it offers its remarks on the rumour of a handsome loan which is said to have been received in the Persian coffers lately. The paper says:—

Our contemporary, the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, writes that the empty treasury of the Shah has been replenished. The surplus money was given to the army, and the Shah is fast making preparations to recoup his strength in order to prolong hostilities. The diplomats are at a loss to know where this money came from. Some think that it was received from Germany on terms which are yet unknown. The *Standard* writes to say that the money in the Persian coffers came from Russia under a secret agreement, and hints that the Shah likes to be under the Russian Duma (*i.e.*, he has gone under the protection of Russia).

One politician holds that if the money in the Persian treasury reached through Russia, the King of England was not without being privy to it. The question of the Shah's hostility (towards the nation) was decided upon by the two Kings at Reval. We are, however, unable to say at present, definitely whether or not this was effected by the consultation of the English Cabinet and Sir Edward Grey. But it appears from his contradictory replies to the questions in the Commons that the English Foreign Secretary was aware of the matter. He is evidently for removing certain evils, and the sending of a new Consul to Teheran leads to that conclusion. If then these observations are correct, it may safely be conjectured that the money was received from both the countries.

Another says, since before Persia was granted a constitution, it was an axiomatic problem that Russia and England would try to advance a loan to the late Mozaffiaruddin Shah. When, however, the Parliament came into existence, the first proposition that was put forward on the side of the Government in the National Assembly was for a loan with a view to get the sanction of the people. The Parliament did not like to take the burden for which reason the Government also did not further the objects of the assembly. Inasmuch as the people wanted work to be done by the Government, the latter pressed for money. Recalling Aminius Sultan was only meant to strengthen this question of loan. In spite of all his endeavours, the assembly did not like to incur the obligation (of a foreign debt), and in return the ministers also did not work well. On the one side demand of work, and on the other cry for money went so far that internal troubles, getting more and more serious, induced the assembly to sanction a loan. The Parliament did not like to enter into a loan with the allied powers on unreasonable terms, and hence this laid the foundation of a misunderstanding between the Government and the people, resulting in the dissolution of the Parliament. From these it may be surmised that if any money reached Persia, it was from Reval, which was the meeting place of the two great sovereigns, viz., of England and Russia.

Politics is a very intricate affair, and defies the best attempts to comprehend it. The Asiatics have not yet understood the meaning of the terms "Friendship" or "Enmity" in their political bearing, nor are they adepts in political intrigues, etc., so much so that they take General Liakhoff to be the oppressor of Teheran, and think a certain Consulate to be the refuge of liberty-seekers. Apparently they are led to think that the latter is a destroyer of the constitution and the former is the friend and helper of the nation. The truth is that if the neighbouring powers do not follow their present policy of setting the Shah against his people, there would be unity between the Government and the nation which may result in there being a second Japan on the continent of Asia, and this idea must be creating a headache in these two powers. Are not the present affairs in India and those of the Caucasus Provinces during the last two years enough to create an apprehension that the movement in Persia will throw them into the shade? Now the point is, that when money has been received in

the Persian treasury, while the fact of its supply is being denied and surprise expressed at the same (by the two powers), there should be no doubt that all these are a pretended ignorance or a matter of policy; for the Parliament in Persia was established for no other purpose than to get the sanction of the nation for an international debt, and that same Parliament would never have been dissolved but for the refusal of the members to accede to the request of the Government. If the Parliament assembles again, it will be to this end, and it is bound to be dissolved a second time should it not grant money. This was the reply which Ihtishamus Saltanat gave to a Berlin paper. According to Ihtishamus Sultanat, the first and foremost term of an international loan would be the appointment of a censorship by the allied powers for the Persian exchequer, as was done in the case of Egypt, or, in simpler words, it will be the conquest of Persia without a war, and the acquisition of advantages without any trouble.

A third politician holds that ever since Germany's victory over France, it has been cherishing the conquering ambitions of Napoleon. Accordingly, it found the key to this in its alliance with the Porte, which it had been coveting for years. It further found that all her attempts would be futile, until she got an access into the Persian Gulf, and for this purpose she must ally herself with Persia as well. During Aminus Sultan's embassy, when Germany was dependent on Russia, her endeavours did not come to much, but later on with the help of his successor she induced Persia to enter into an alliance with her by holding out prospects of money. The first move in this direction was made by establishing a German school in Persia, to which afterwards was added the proclamation of founding a bank also. Later on when she allied herself with Turkey and viewed the past hostilities of England and Russia (which, however, were subsequently removed), she thought that if she had another Muhammadan power, viz., Persia, with her, it was very likely that she would be safe from the joint opposition of England and Russia, who had for long been possessing great influence in Persia.

It was further evident that the furtherance of the views of Germany lay in her friendship with the Ottoman Empire, and for this reason boundaries were begun to be fixed more than three years ago. What is more strange is the fact, that during this period three Commissions were appointed, but unhappily nothing was done on the part of Persia to check Turkish manœuvres. At this time the allied powers, England and Russia, having found a clue to German intentions and Turkish movements, brought about the Persian constitution on the one side and the Anglo-Russian convention on the other. Herein lay the recent difficulties of Turkey with Russia, and the continued protests of English and Russian Consuls with respect to Turkish encroachment on the Persian frontiers; for it has been already established that the solidarity of Germany has won over the Shah's sympathy towards her, along with that for the Ottoman Empire.

We may now turn to see if Germany is in favour of the Persian constitution. From the recent deliberations in the Persian Parliament, it was evident that Germany would never obtain any preference under the then existing constitution; but should the Parliament be dissolved, there was a chance of her securing certain privileges from the Shah through the exertions of her politicians and friends. For this reason, even if Germany wanted the progress of Persia under her protection, she was not in favour of the constitution, for that would have stood in the way of putting her ideas into practice.

A brief survey of Aminus Sultan's movement while a Consul at Germany, and the subsequent confidence which the members of the Persian Parliament put on him while he led the Frontier Commission, point to the fact that he was imbued with an intense love for the person of the Shah, for whom he tried to purchase a good magazine of arms and ammunition from Germany; but all this while, though Germany was upholding his views with reference to Persia, she was nevertheless not without her ideas of seeing the Persian constitution dissolved, as the non-acceptance of the refugees by the German Consul at Teheran amply bears out. But while the German papers openly give out that Germany is the upholder of the cause of Moslemdom, it may be a matter of pure policy that they do not side with the Shah and lay bare the intrigues of King Edward and the Czar. They say that the treatment which the Shah accorded

to the British Legation was at the instance of the Kaiser, for which reason there was a secret programme drawn between them. What further adds to the gravity of the situation, is the fact that the Porte is trying to withhold news and telegrams about the current Persian events from the national assemblies of Irak-i-Arab, thereby showing without doubt that Germany and Turkey are jointly trying to do away with the Persian Parliament.

So far the paper quoted the views of others; but in its opinion Ihtishamus Saltanat appears to be a wise man and in favour of the constitution. The paper says that it has been acknowledging his services during his premiership; but at present it has nothing to do with the question as to whether or not he sides with Germany, and whether the alliance with that Power is beneficial or otherwise. Here the paper concerns itself with the receipt of money in the Persian coffers. In its opinion, the money was never received from any (external) source—rather the Persian treasury is to-day as empty as ever, as was corroborated by a special telegram from Badkboa which was received on 26th July last.

The fact is that the Shah, while he was only an heir apparent to the throne, was collecting some money on account of his close-fistedness; during this year and-a-half, the Government too hoarded up as much as it could, and put the whole in the Russian Bank. A certain amount was also lying in the Government Exchequer since the time of Nasir-ul-Mulk, and this fell in the Shah's hands as well; after the Revolution, some money from the Customs houses, received by wire, were added to the amount borrowed on personal or other securities and deposited in the Russian Banks. All these, therefore, accumulating, the whole amount is reckoned to be equal to the partial expenses of these days.

Money is not a thing which may be given away by any power for nothing. It is, however, true enough that the European powers freely advance money only to further their political objects; but that is more like the gambler's or the lover's tips which do not come back to the purse a second time. At present it is improbable that the Shah would enter into a secret agreement with other powers, or would contract the debt of a single *mohar* in the name of the nation; for it is now confirmed beyond recanting by the Shah's announcement that Persia has a Constitutional Government, and for this reason the Ministers alone have no power to act according to the wishes of the Shah. Further, the recent disturbances have placed the people and the Government in a position which completely defies the subtleties of the foreign powers, and do not allow of any debt to be contracted at the will of a Shah whom the people look with indifference and whom they regard as a usurper.

The deposits made in the Russian Bank were only a matter of pure policy, for fear of friends and foes alike. In conclusion, the paper thinks that if Persia is not speedily pacified (and surely it will not), the limited army along with the state of the revenues will degenerate into a worse condition than ever had been. The paper on behalf of the Persian Constitutionalists, heartily thanks the Members of the English Parliament, the English papers, and the British Legation at Teheran, as well as the English Foreign Minister, for the sympathy they have shown towards them.

2. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that the arrest of Babu Charu Chandra Ray at Chandernagore by the British police, for alleged complicity in the bomb conspiracy, has given rise to a great agitation among the inhabitants who have petitioned the French authorities at Pondichery and Paris on the subject. The result is anxiously expected.

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1908.

3. Referring to the grant of a Constitution by the Sultan to the people of Turkey, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says:—

SOLTAN,
July 1st, 1908.

All difference and discontent has at once vanished from Turkey as soon as the Sultan has granted the Constitution. The step has not only raised the Sultan in public estimation, but promises a great and glorious future for the entire Moslem race. We hope the Muhammadans in India will hold public meetings to express their appreciation of the noble self-sacrifice of the Sultan and the unprecedented magnanimity of his soul.

NEMAI MOQUADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

4. The *Nemai Moquaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August, in the course of a long leading article, hails the newly formed Constitution in Turkey, and expresses a hope that it might lead to the permanence of the Ottoman Empire. Although the European powers, says the paper, hitherto considered the Sultan to be the last person to grant a Constitution, still his own people were ever expecting a Representative Government at his hands. What was worse was the fact that the neighbouring powers of the Sultan used to ascribe their hostile movement to him, and thus had always represented him as enfeebled monarch in the eyes of the civilized world.

While in conclusion the paper thanks the Sultan, on its own behalf as well as on behalf of the Constitutionalists of Persia, for having brought about the change in the Government of Turkey, it also exhorts the Turks to be on their guard against those calamitous events which happened to the Persian Constitution.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

JASOHAR,
July 30th, 1908.

Assessment of the Punitive
Police tax at Lohagarah.

5. In referring to the imposition of a tax for the punitive police at Lohagarah, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th July complains, that while men of position and prosperity like Rai Jadunath Mazumdar, pleader, are exempted from the tax, men of scanty means like Satis Chandra Bhattacharjee and Anath Bandhu Bhattacharyya are compelled to pay the same. Of these two, the former depends solely upon his disciples for his maintenance, but has to pay Rs. 12 for the above tax. The latter is also of the same condition as the former as regards his ability to pay the tax.

JASOHAR,
July 30th, 1908.

6. In referring to thefts and outrages upon women in village Kurulia a correspondent writes in the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th July that a thief named Panchanan Saba was caught in the house of Chandra Kanta Pal and handed over to the police. The correspondent next says that this man a few days before tried to outrage a woman with the help of another, and having been checked by the head-man of the village, he led a peaceful life for some time. But as now-a-days he has returned to his old habits and become a great obstacle to the peace of the village, the Daroga and the Deputy Magistrate should keep a sharp eye on him.

Theft and outrage at Lohagara.

HIT VADI,
July 31st, 1908.

Punishment of policemen alleged to have been concerned in the Beadon Square riots.

7. Referring to the Calcutta Police Administration Report for last year the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that it is greatly disappointed to find that the policemen who, during the Beadon Square riots, ruthlessly assaulted and robbed many natives, have been let off with only a light punishment. The Report does not say what punishment has been awarded to the delinquent policemen, but it is quite apparent that it has not been heavy. Many people suspect that they have been let off with a simple warning. The Commissioner of Police has kept the matter a close secret, perhaps because he is afraid of the violent public agitation which its publication will lead to. The public have a right to know how the Commissioner of Police has dealt with the policemen whose guilt has been established beyond a shadow of doubt by Mr. Weston's report; but it is useless to claim this right so long as Sir Andrew Fraser, "the friend of the Police," is at the head of the administration of Bengal.

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1908.

Oppression by Kabuli merchants.

8. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that the reason why the "Kabuli" merchants are permitted to oppress the villagers, is that the police dare not approach them. These people come to this country without any merchandise with them and return home rich. This shows that they come to plunder the people. If the police do their duty, then these Kabuli marauders must soon leave the country.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes:—

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1903.

The Anarchist case at Alipur. The Anarchist case is going on in full swing in the Magistrate's Court at Alipur, and the number of men arrested in connection with the case is increasing every day. Mr. Norton is asking for adjournments just as he likes, and the Magistrate is complying with his requests without a murmur. In the meanwhile the accused are suffering hardships in *hajat*, and bail is being refused even to those against whom no evidence worth the name has as yet been collected. Mr. Bapat, whose name was mentioned by the approver, Narendra Nath Goswami, has been arrested in Satara and brought down to Calcutta, and a Mahratta youth, named Kalkrishna Hari Kana, has been arrested at Nagpur. This young man, who is only 20 years old, has been brought to *hajat* handcuffed and tied in chains. Both of these men will be produced before the Magistrate at Alipur. It is impossible to say when the hearing in the Magistrate's Court will come to a close. The innocent and the guilty all alike will have to rot in *hajat* for a good long time. Indeed, the path of the Court of Justice is not strewn with flowers. We invite the attention of the Government to the remarks made by "Max" in *Capital* on Mr. Norton's prolonging the hearing of the case quite unnecessarily, simply out of selfish motive. This is causing a useless waste of public money, and is prejudicial to the interests of the accused.

10. Mr. Norton, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, opposed the application for bail made by Manik Lal Dey,

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1903.

Refusal of bail to an accused in the Anarchist case.

one of the accused in the Anarchist case at Alipore, on the ground that the approver Narendra Nath Goswami had seen him (Manik Lal Dey) at the *Yugantar* office, and that there were two letters which aroused suspicion against the accused. The Magistrate did not place much reliance on the approver's evidence, but considered the letters as enough to justify a refusal of bail to the accused. In one of the letters the words "a little larger" and in the other the words "will be obtained to-morrow" appear, and the Magistrate thinks that they are incriminating. So far as can be seen, the police have made it a point to detain in *hajat* all the accused in the Anarchist case. A similar policy was followed in the Rawalpindi riot case. In the Anarchist case the Magistrate obeys Counsel for the prosecution like a dutiful child. The application for bail made by the persons arrested in connection with the Kankinara bomb outrage was opposed at first, but later on they were all acquitted. And if the same thing happens with any of the Alipur men they will have suffered incarceration in *hajat* for nothing.

11. So the gentlemen arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the bomb outrage at Kankinara, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, have been acquitted.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1903.

The accused in the Kankinara bomb outrage case.

There was not a scrap of evidence against any of them, but still they were all subjected to great insult and hardship by the police. Their houses were searched and even pillows and bed-quilts were ripped open in order to see whether they contained bombs. The Magistrate of Sealdah has at last let them off, but he has prevented them from obtaining any redress of their wrong. Some of the accused prayed to the Magistrate to let them have the names of the persons who had informed against them, or at least to let them have the final report on the case by the police; but both the prayers were rejected. One of the accused, a Government servant, asked the Magistrate to mention in his judgment that he was honourably acquitted, for he (the accused) had been placed under temporary suspension by the Government, and unless he was honourably acquitted, he would lose his situation. But the Magistrate rejected the petition. If, however, the innocent man is dismissed from service, it will indeed be hard for him, and the Government will be guilty of gross injustice.

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes:—

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1903.

Tilak's sentence.

The terrible sentence, which has been awarded to that ill-starred Mahratta patriot, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, has shocked the entire population of India. We have nothing to say regarding Tilak's personal sufferings, for in this ill-fated country the path

of patriotism is not strewn with flowers. Tilak himself was quite unmoved when he heard the sentence, and previous to the delivery of the judgment, he said that as a result of his personal sufferings the cause to which he had devoted his life would prosper all the more. We could not agree with Tilak as regards his political opinions, and we did not approve of the short-sighted policy he adopted in the last Congress. But we never doubted his erudition, his intelligence and his patriotism. It was a temporary excitement which probably led him away to commit excesses at the sitting of the last Congress, but it can never be insinuated that he parted with any of the noble traits which have always marked his character.

A strange working of Fate has caused Tilak to be removed from our midst for six years, and we shall have to feel his want at every step. But what help is there? Our readers may remember Tilak's prosecution for sedition in 1897. At that time we helped him to the best of our abilities, and Mr. Pugh was sent from Bengal to defend him. And the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, who has now sentenced Tilak to transportation, defended him in the other case. On the present occasion Tilak conducted his defence himself, and it is doubtful whether any trained barrister could have done it better than what he did. Besides Tilak is a lawyer himself. Of the jurors who tried him, seven were Englishmen and two Parsis. The former considered him to be guilty, and the latter thought him to be innocent of the offence which he was charged. And Mr. Justice Davar agreeing with the verdict of the seven English jurors awarded a heavy sentence to Tilak. We can find no fault with the trial, for the learned Judge gave the case a most patient hearing and asked the jury to try the accused impartially. And we should have had nothing to say, if Mr. Justice Davar had been less severe in awarding the sentence. We agree with His Lordship that under the law he could have sentenced Tilak to transportation for life, but we must say that he (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar) ought to have taken a few circumstances into consideration. The two Indian jurors who found Tilak "not guilty" did not belong to the same religion as Tilak. While placing sole reliance upon the verdict of the English jurors, Mr. Justice Davar should have taken into consideration the fact that, what with the present agitation for *swaraj*, boycott and *swadeshi*, and the vituperative writings of the Anglo-Indian press, Englishmen fail to see things Indian in the same light as the natives do, and they (Englishmen) can never now take such things in their true aspect. It is not, again, unknown to Mr. Justice Davar that in cases of dispute between whites and blacks, white jurors show a notorious bias for their own countrymen. Besides, the authorities never hurl their thunderbolts upon certain Anglo-Indian journals as a punishment for the writings which have of late been appearing in them. We do not, of course, mean to say that the guilt of one person makes that of another appear less grave. But is it not really hard for Tilak that he should in his old age be exiled from his country for a lighter offence than the one for which certain other journalists have not even been prosecuted? What Tilak wrote was but in reply to the violent writings of these Anglo-Indian journalists; and ought not this circumstance to have been allowed to lighten his guilt?

Mr. Justice Davar said in his judgment that in the present state of the country, well-educated and talented men like Tilak had better be out of it for some time. If we remember aright, the then Secretary of State for India said in support of the capital sentence passed upon Tikendrajit of Manipur that it might be harmful to the interests of the Empire if an accomplished young man like Tikendrajit, who desired for independence, were allowed to remain in a Native State. Is it then an offence for Tilak to be possessed of learning and talent? Look at it from whichever point of view we may, Tilak's punishment appears to us to be out of all proportion to his guilt. Many of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are expressing their joy at Tilak's conviction and punishment, but we cannot join them in this. We find that it is his new political opinions which are the root cause of all his persecutions and that he would never have been punished so severely for a light offence if he had not been the leader of the Extremists, if he had not by his accomplishments succeeded in earning the respect and love of the people of India, and if he had not, by the methods he pursued in carrying on the agitation with which

he had identified himself, brought upon himself the ill-will of the Anglo-Indian community.

With a heavy heart we bid Tilak farewell. Considering his age and the state of his health, we have no hope of seeing him back in the country in health, and this is what pains us all the more. We do not believe that Tilak wrote the articles which formed the ground of the charge against him with the object of committing sedition, and he himself denied any such intention. It is his own luck which has brought upon him such a severe punishment in the closing period of his life. We will not say anything as to whether or not this will lead to anything good. Sir Henry Cotton said in Parliament the other day that to punish Tilak now would lead to harmful consequences. And Tilak has himself said that the country will perhaps be the gainer by this prosecution. God alone will decide whether or not this is to be true.

13. Ever since the sedition scare has begun in India, says the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, different kinds of punishment have been awarded to different people guilty of the same offence. In the first prosecution for sedition brought against the *Yugantar*, Bhupendra Nath Datta got one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the *Yugantar* Press was ordered to be confiscated, though this order was afterwards set aside by the High Court. In all the subsequent prosecutions of the *Yugantar*, the printers were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. In the case against Phanindra Nath Mitra, an extra three years' imprisonment was added to the two years' hard labour already awarded to him. Maulvi Liakat Hussain was charged with the same offence as the printers of the *Yugantar* had been, but in his case the punishment was greater. Can any one tell us why?

However, three years' imprisonment had so far been taken as an adequate punishment for sedition. But in the Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sirdar Ajit Singh were deported without trial, and Pindi Das and some other journalists sent to jail for periods ranging from five to six years, although the charge against them was the same as was brought against the accused in Bengal. Nor were Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh, Pindi Das and Lala Dinanath old offenders. Why then have their punishments been so severe? Look now upon Bombay which has outstripped Bengal as regards the severity of the sentences awarded for sedition. In Bombay such persons are being punished with imprisonment for five or even six years and with fine besides. The climax has been reached in Madras, where Mr. Siva has been sentenced to ten years' transportation, and Mr. Chidambaram Pillay to transportation for life. It is, therefore, clear that the punishment awarded for sedition is severer in the Punjab than in Bengal; in Bombay it is severer still than what it is in the Punjab, while Madras beats them all hollow. What can be the reason of all this?

Indeed we fail to unravel the mystery which underlies the policy followed by the authorities in awarding different degrees of punishment in different Provinces. And, as for the difference of punishment according to the difference of colour, it is needless to speak of that. Newspapers, such as the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Times of India* and the *Asian*, which are conducted by whites, are daily exciting racial animosities, but nobody thinks of harming even a hair on their heads; whereas, if any black newspaper happens to commit the least transgression, down comes the thunderbolt of the law upon it. However disgraceful all this may be for the liberal British Government, we can understand its mystery. But we only ask, Why is there a difference in the degree of punishment awarded to different blacks?

The terrible sentence passed upon Chidambaram Pillay, Mr. Siva and Tilak have struck everybody with amazement. No one ever thought that a Court of Justice could award such heavy punishments for the offence committed by these persons. The Judge who tried these gentlemen, held that the comparatively light sentences awarded to seditionists in Bengal having failed to serve as a deterrent to seditionists in Madras, the latter must be very heavily punished. The hollowness of this argument is apparent even to a child. The punishments awarded to thieves and dacoits in Bengal and Bombay have

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

not succeeded in striking the thieves and dacoits of Madras with terror. Would then the wise Judge like to have every Madras dacoit sentenced to transportation for life for the first offence? The severe sentence passed by the Daniel of Tinnevely upon Chidambaram Pillay was due, some people say, to the accused having made himself obnoxious to the whites of Madras by his connection with the *Swadeshi* Steamer Company. It is also alleged that Tilak has been transported for such a long period because he was the leader of the Extremists of Bombay? Is it proper to let such notions get hold of people's minds?

It is the duty of a ruler to punish the guilty; but in awarding punishments he ought not to be vindictive. Could Chidambaram Pillay have been punished more severely even if, instead of delivering seditious speeches, he had openly taken up arms against the King-Emperor? If all judges expressed opinions like those of the Judge who tried Mr. Paranjpe, the Government would rise in the estimation of the people. The punishment awarded to Mr. Paranjpe was very severe, and so was the sentence passed on Tilak. But the words of sympathy which fell from the lips of the Judges who tried them have satisfied everybody. But the Madras Judge is perhaps of a different temperament, and hence he had recourse to a different sort of argument.

We cannot in this connection help saying a few words about the sentence passed upon poor Khudiram. In this unfortunate country how many blacks have been killed by whites, and in every such case the white accused has either been acquitted or got off only with a small fine, or with a short term of imprisonment? And this weak-brained lad, Khudiram, had committed a criminal act at others' instigation, or perhaps being misguided by his own perverted intellect. Would not, therefore, his sin have been atoned for, even if his life had not been taken? The learned Judges who tried Khudiram's appeal in the High Court, did not think the technical flaws in his trial in the Lower Court as worth being taken into consideration. Khudiram gave his deposition in Bengali, and a Magistrate took it down in English; the statement was then interpreted to Khudiram by an officer acting on behalf of the prosecution; and on the next day Khudiram was made to put his signature to that statement. Is it absolutely unlikely for any error being committed during this procedure, which is illegal in spite of what the High Court may have thought it to be? Neither the Magistrate's knowledge of Bengali nor the abilities of the officer who served as interpreter were discussed during Khudiram's trial at Muzaffarpur, and hence the doubts entertained by the public have not yet been removed. Ought not, again, the learned Judges to have taken into consideration Khudiram's age, his motive for the crime, and the alleged fact of his having had fits of insanity before? True, all these arguments were not put forward by Khudiram in his defence; but then, is it always possible for an ill-educated and inexperienced boy like him to carefully arrange all the points to be argued on his behalf? He is repenting for the heinous crime he has committed, his senses have almost left him, and he has fully confessed his guilt regardless of his own life. But ought not the persons, who are going to deprive him of his life, to take all the circumstances into consideration? Would the British Court of Justice have lost a whit of its prestige if it had sentenced Khudiram to transportation for life, or to any other punishment, instead of making him suffer the extreme penalty of the law? A few years ago some English soldiers murdered Dr. Sures Chandra of Barrackpore very cruelly, and yet they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a few years only. And would nothing except the blood of this weak-brained boy be able to wash off the sin connected with the murder of the Kennedies?

We have lived under English rule quite a long time, and have got some idea of English laws. But we are sorry that we have not as yet been able to make out what punishments are thought fit for what crimes, and what policy is pursued by Judges while meting out punishments. One Judge does not hesitate to sentence a man to five years' rigorous imprisonment for an offence for which another Judge considers six months' hard labour as adequate. In some cases the accused are sent to jail for simple assault, while in others even murderers are acquitted or receive a light punishment. Will anybody explain to us the mystery that underlies all this?

14. Referring to the conviction of Mr. Wall, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, and his wife for taking bribe, the *Samoy* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that the result of the trial shows that if the accused had not been Europeans but Indians, they would probably have been more severely punished.

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1908.

15. Referring to the grant of bail to Raja Raicharan Dhabal, of Ambikanagar, and two of his officers, against whom the police have yet found no evidence, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Bail has been granted at last. What a pity that the Raja was kept in *hajat* for such a long time for nothing.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August has the following under the heading "Tilak in banishment":—

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Tilak's trial.

Pandit Tilak of Poona has been sentenced to six years' transportation, and, in addition, has been fined one thousand rupees. Alas! everything has been fruitless. Tilak's wisdom and learning, his oratory and arguments, all have gone for nothing! The whole universe is therefore startled, astounded and terrified at the spectacle!

What has happened to-day in Tilak's trial, never perhaps occurred on the earth in the trial of any man. The proceedings in Tilak's trial constitute a strange affair in India, and will ever remain a curious chapter in the history of India. It seems as if the whole world is shrouded under cover of a mysterious doubt.

It is no doubt an axiomatic truth that if any one residing in British territory should desire the overthrow of the British Empire and attempt to excite bitter hatred against the British, he should be punished by the British Judge. The English are not heavenly angels that they should tolerate the hatred and overlook the enmity of other people. This is quite natural. In India the English are foreigners; in India the English are a mere handful. Even a hundred years and more have not sufficed to thoroughly acquaint them with the condition of the Indians. They are really incapable of trusting the Indians in matters connected with the keeping of the peace of the country. Otherwise, why should the English disarm the Indians? The English do not trust the Indians, and it is for this that the latter have been deprived of arms. How can we say that such a step is unnatural to the alien English?

The Indians are devoid of arms. The English are thus completely secure against, and are not afraid of, internal revolutions. Still, however, the fear and suspicion are ever present, lest the Indians should kindle the fire of revolt by means of writings and speeches. The English have, therefore, introduced the Penal Code. They are introducing more and more severe measures to put down sedition according as they feel the necessity for them. Why should we blame them for this?

The English were convinced that Tilak had preached sedition through his paper, the *Kesari*, his high talents notwithstanding. He must, therefore, be punished by the laws of the English. A trial was held, as every man charged with any crime in the British Empire is granted a trial; and in the end Tilak was banished. But if the English had hanged Tilak or transported him for life without any trial, who could have prevented them from doing that? It is because a trial was held that we are prompted to ask a few questions.

There are many God-fearing men among the English. May we ask them if there was nothing in the trial which might raise a doubt in the mind of men? Why was not the trial held at Poona where a Mahratta-knowing jury might be available? Will any conscientious Englishman answer this question? Who could judge whether the English translations of the incriminating articles were correct, except an ordinary jury? But Tilak's prayer for such a jury was rejected. With an ability and eloquence which surpassed even those of professional lawyers, Tilak defended himself and explained to the special jury his real motive in writing those articles and the circumstances under which he wrote them. But neither the English jury nor the Parsi Judge could at all be moved by them.

That a man like Tilak could write sedition, is inconceivable to the people of this country ; and it is this feeling which has so unmistakably shown itself. The intensity of the feeling shows in what a high regard Tilak is held by his countrymen.

We know not, Tilak, where you may be at the present moment. But it seems to us that you will soon return to your country, like Lala Lajpat Rai. But if the contrary should happen, your great deeds would be a lasting monument to your memory.

O Englishmen, let us tell you once again that you should do your duty no matter whether Tilak be transported, be sent to *jahannam*, drowned in water, or burnt in fire. By all means try to efface the doubt which is in the minds of the Indians.

HINDUSTHAN,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

17. Referring to the fine imposed on a Marwari by an Honorary Magistrate of the Police Court for smoking within the prohibited area of the Court, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st August remarks that the fine was just, but in many papers it has been alleged that the smoker was fined because he smoked a country-made or *swadeshi* cigarette. The object of this allegation is obviously to make the Honorary Magistrate incur the displeasure of his countrymen.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

18. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August, which professes to belong to the Moderate party in politics in India, minimises its difference with Mr. Tilak in political matters, and makes a strong and vigorous protest against the latter's incarceration. Tilak is a worthy son of Mother India, an honest and orthodox Hindu of pure habits, a Brahmin of high birth, an erudite scholar and an ideal character. Tilak, continues the writer, is one of our teachers and leaders, and one of the brightest jewels in the field of Indian politics. He is the powerful editor and proprietor of two leading newspapers in the country, the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta*. He has devoted his life to the noble cause of his country's service. He is a worshipper of the cult of *Bande Mataram*, in which is contained the seed of our salvation, and is one of the chief inaugurators and promulgators of *swadeshim* and boycott in the country. His difference with Moderates is only formal and not intrinsic concerning as it does only the mode of political agitation in the country. The rupture he caused last year in the Congress camp was only a blunder, such a blunder as every human being, however talented and patriotic, is liable to commit.

As for the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak by Justice Davar, the public is not bound to accept it as just and proper. If the majority of the jury which tried him found him guilty, the verdict of the entire educated community in the country is in his favour. The jury consisted of seven Englishmen and two Parsis, all ignorant of the Mahratti language in which the articles forming the subject-matter of the charges against him were written, and no wonder that the seven Englishmen, who naturally entertained a grudge against him as a leader of the boycott and *swadeshi* movement, found him guilty. Moreover, the translations of the Mahratti articles were extremely faulty and misleading. In spite of all this, the Court passed a sentence of six years' transportation on him, and refused him the privilege of a re-trial or an appeal.

Tilak has been banished just as Rama Chandra was banished through the machinations of his step-mother, or as Yudhishthira was banished through the machinations of his enemies. Our earnest prayer to God is that this banishment of this greatest son of India may not go in vain, and may form the ground-work of our national advancement. And if he dies in exile, may every bone of his body become like the bone of Maharshi Dadhichi (of which Indra's thunder was made) and make his hallowed name ever memorable in the pages of history. As for Tilak's countrymen, they should not be unnerved by grief or discouraged at his exile. It is also useless, imprudent and impolitic for them to commit riots which can end only in the shedding of their life-blood. If they really love Tilak, they should sink all differences among themselves and try to serve the exiled great man's purpose by altogether refraining from purchasing *belati* articles, so that if he ever returns from the land of his exile, he may see the fruition of his heart's desire.

19. Referring to the trial of the accused in the Harrison Road acid-throwing case, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August thinks that as the majority of the jurors found the accused not guilty in the first two trials, the accused should have been given the benefit of the doubt. If a Judge goes on disregarding the verdicts of the jury until some jurors are found who bring in a verdict which is acceptable to him, what is the good of having trials by jury? In the above-mentioned case, though the majority of the jurors thought the accused not guilty, the case was re-tried a second and a third time; whereas, in Tilak's case, he was refused a re-trial, although some of the jurors found him not guilty. Will not all this lead people to think that jurors must give verdicts according to the likings of the Judges, or else a case is liable to be tried any number of times; and that if a few of the jurors agree with a Judge, the accused is sure to be severely punished? Well, this is possible only in this unfortunate country.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

20. The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 1st August says that in selecting local newspapers for the publication of sale notifications, District Judges ought to be very careful to select those which are both printed and published within the districts which they profess to represent. For there are among the mufassal newspapers some which are printed in one district and published in another.

NADIA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

21. The *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August quotes with approval *Capital's* remarks relating to the delay in the disposal of the bomb case in the Alipore Magistrate's Court.

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

22. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Thornhill, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, while he was committing Babu Birendra Nath, the late printer of the *Yugantar*, to the effect: "On the 30th May last you published articles which only tended to incite people and cause dissatisfaction and hatred towards Government," the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] asks if such remarks by the Magistrate were relevant before the final decision was given by the Sessions Judge.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

23. The *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August says that Fazil and Sobha, the accused in the Howrah acid-throwing case, were twice declared not guilty by two different juries, but the third time an obedient and accommodating jury declared them guilty, and they were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. The *zid* which the High Court Judges have shown in this case for getting the accused punished is quite astounding. Is the time (the duration of British rule in India) up?

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 4th, 1908.

24. Referring to the remark of the Under-Secretary of State for India, that the reduction of Mr. Tilak's punishment would lower the prestige of the Government of India, in answer to Dr. Rutherford's proposal for the same in Parliament, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th August says that Mr. O'Connell, the famous Irish leader too was imprisoned for a month for advising his countrymen to rise against the Government for its stringent policy, but his sentence was afterwards remitted by the House of Lords and he was released. By this measure of the House of Lords the prestige of the British Government was not at all affected; on the other hand it restored peace to Ireland. Mr. Tilak's guilt was not so grave—he wrote against the editors of the Anglo-Indian papers only—but he was sentenced to transportation for six years, and the highest authority is unwilling to reduce his sentence. This is surely due to the ill-luck of the Indians.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 5th, 1908.

(d)—Education.

25. Referring to the *Basumati's* suggestion that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, should be the President of the Sanskrit Title Examination Board, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 29th July writes:—

SANDHYA,
July 29th, 1908.

Are you not, *Basumati*, an advocate of *Swaraj*? Do you not wish to have the right of self-government extended? Are you not a *Swadeshi* and a supporter of the boycott? And now you have forgotten

yourself so far as to think that Sanskrit Title Examinations cannot be conducted impartially, unless a *Feringhee* presides over the Board. You may not like Ashu Babu, but could you not name any other Bengali? We are not enamoured of Ashu Babu, and censured him severely on a previous occasion. But why should we forget all his other virtues? Ashu Babu was a friend of our Upadhyaya; he is talented and intelligent and is now the only Bengali who has influence (with the authorities?). He can work very hard and is very persevering. We are glad to find that Sanskrit Title Examinations will be managed by a Committee, instead of being the sole personal concern of the "Babu Chief" of the Sanskrit College. And who but Ashu Babu is fit to be the President of the Committee? And you, *Rasumati*, want to leave him out and have in his place a

Feringhee who is a foreigner to us in religion and who does not know Sanskrit at all? Fie, fie on you! Even if you take exception to Ashu Babu's appointment on account of the marriage of his widowed daughter, will you have a Christian official who belongs to a society in which the re-marriage of even married women is allowed? We would not have objected if you had mentioned the names of orthodox Hindus such as the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Raja Pyari Mohan Mukerjee, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarada Charan Mitra, etc. Do not, at a troublous time like the present, behave as you have just done.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1908.

26. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July quotes figures, and shows the immense importance of the private colleges in Bengal. Out of 34 first-grade colleges, 18 belong to private proprietors, 6 are Government-aided, 2 belong to District Boards, and 8 to Government. By far the greater number of students read in the private colleges. But the Universities Act will soon bring about the abolition of many of the private colleges. In a poor country like India, where 90 per cent. of the population are illiterate, it is necessary that education should spread as far as possible, rather than that it should be ideally perfect. Unless the whole country make strenuous efforts to preserve the lives of the colleges, Lord Curzon's desire will be fulfilled at no distant date.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July is glad that the Senate of the Calcutta University has decided to establish only a model Law College, and that no private college is to be abolished so long as it comes up to the standard fixed by the University. It now remains to be seen what that standard will be, and whether it will at all be practicable for private colleges to come up to it. The paper says that it cannot approve of any attempt to make the path of legal education thorny.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

28. Referring to the proposed establishment of a model Law College in Calcutta by the University, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August observes:—

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who presided over the meeting of the Senate at which the proposal of founding the Model Law College was adopted, said that Government did not intend to monopolise legal education. We, however, learn that the law classes attached to the Dacca, Krishnagar, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Midnapore and Cuttack Colleges have been abolished. So the desire of Dr. Asutosh has been fulfilled. True, the flying car of his hope has not had the scope to soar so high as to reach the region of monopoly, yet it cannot be denied that his aim has been partially realised. The future of the legal profession in this country has become enveloped in darkness. The knowledge of the law will now be confined to the few time-serving men like Asutosh! In every country there is a class of men with whom self-interest outweighs all other considerations, who use their country and their compatriots as means for the realisation of their own selfish aims, with whom patriotism is subservient to self-interest and love of power, and who sacrifice their manly virtues to their desire to win the good graces of the party in power. Their character is the same in all countries. In India, unfortunately, their number is shamefully large, and the pity of it is that the highest officials of the State regard these selfish, crooked flatterers, who are the enemies of their country, as the representatives of the Indian people.

29. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August complains about the defective mode of teaching in the Hooghly College, which is not at all according to the new Regulations of the Calcutta University. Some of the Professors do not come to college punctually, while others do their work in a most perfunctory manner. Besides, some of them are quite young and inexperienced men. The University authorities are ever ready to take private colleges to task, if they happen to transgress any of the new rules of the reformed University. Is it then too much to expect them to direct their attention to the affairs of a Government institution like the Hooghly College?

HOWRAH HITASHI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Allegations against the Hooghly College.

30. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st August hears that an officer of the Education Department was deputed to examine the accounts of the Bhatpara *tol*. Apparently he has come back satisfied with the examination. The writer says that inasmuch as it was the *Nayak* which brought the charges against Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, the Principal of the *Tol*, the editor of the paper should have been asked to be present at the examination of the accounts. The editor is ready to furnish proof in support of the allegations made against the Pandit. A fresh enquiry into the matter is demanded.

NAYAK,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Enquiry into the affairs of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna's *tol* at Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.

31. Referring to the report that the foundation stone of the proposed Provincial Agricultural College, Bengal, will be laid on the 17th August next, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August asks:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 2nd, 1908.

The proposed Provincial Agricultural College, Bengal.

Will the proposal to found a Weaving School at Serampore rest for ever in the imagination of Sir Andrew Fraser, the present Nawab of the Suba of Bengal?

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

32. Improvement in sanitation, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August, ought to engage the attention of Municipalities and District Boards now more than ever.

Heavy mortality in Bengal.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

A glance at the report of births and deaths for the last year will show that the death-rate is in excess of the birth-rate in Bengal. Such, however, was not the case in previous years, though people were carried off in thousands by famine and epidemics. It shows that the vitality of the people is at a very low ebb. The entire Bengali race is threatened with extinction. The duty of the Government is clear, and no enlightened Government should shut its eyes to the heavy mortality among its people. No pains or money should be spared to adopt those scientific methods of drainage which relieved the marshy districts of England from the prevalence of fever a few years ago. It is the malarial fever which scores the highest mortality in Bengal. There is no doubt that it is due to bad drainage and the prevalence of jungle in the country. The jungle ought to be cleared as soon as possible at the Government's cost. And as soon as the country has been cleared of jungle, the raiyat should be charged to keep his own lands clear of further growths. The situation is very serious and prompt action both by the Government and the zemindar is necessary.

33 The *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 1st August draws the attention of the District Magistrate of Nadia to the high price, demanded by the burning ghat assistants of Gotpara, under the thana of Nakasipara, district Nadia, for fuel for the cremation of dead bodies, as also to the high fees they charge for their labour.

NADIA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

The burning ghat assistants at Gotpara, district Nadia.

34. A correspondent of the *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 1st August asks the authorities of the Nadia District Board to open a charitable dispensary at Goswami Durgapur in the Kushtia Subdivision. The want of such a dispensary is being keenly felt by the inhabitants of the place and the neighbouring villages.

NADIA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Wanted a charitable dispensary at Goswami Durgapur, district Nadia.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

35. Speaking of the Resolution of the Bombay Government for re-organisation of the Municipalities, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August observes:—

Hereafter Municipalities under the Bombay Government, containing a population of only 15,000, will have self-government in a truer sense of the term than what even the Calcutta Municipality can boast of. Self-government is only a myth in the Municipalities and District Boards such as they now are. Government need not wonder that Municipal Commissioners are not over-zealous in the discharge of their duties. It was seen last year in the case of a Municipality in a town very near to Calcutta, that the Municipalities have not even the power of appointing an extra mehter without consulting the Local Government. With such circumscribed powers how can the Commissioners show any zeal for the work of Municipal administration? That our countrymen have the powers of both organisation and administration may be inferred from the satisfactory manner in which the Ramkrishna Mission is carrying on famine relief work and the able way in which the *Ardhodaya Yoga* volunteers ministered to the comforts of pilgrims in Calcutta and at other places.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August says that though the Chetla Central Road has contributed to the beauty of Chetla, yet the surplus land on the north side of the Road having on it most of the lanes and drains of the locality, which are, in consequence, closed up or blocked up, the health of the people in the villages concerned is suffering greatly from the prevalence of malaria. An application has been made to the authorities of the Municipality for opening a lane over the surplus land for the convenience of the villagers. The writer requests the worthy Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality to give sympathetic consideration to the application before the land is put up to sale.

(g).—Railway and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

37. Referring to the statement contained in the report of the Tahsildar of Ghaziabad on the late Railway collision at that place, that the Station Superintendent refused to allow the relatives of the passengers who had been killed to take away the corpses and dispose of them according to their religious customs, insisting that the bodies should be at once buried, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August asks:—

What means this anxiety to bury the dead bodies immediately after the collision?

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

38. The *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August asks the Government to open a canal at Kadua (in Hooghly), as the want of such a canal is strongly felt by the people of Amta and Jagatballabhpur, where the rain water submerges the fields and makes them unfit for cultivation.

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

39. Common people in this country, writes the *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August, have always believed that Railway officers are in the habit of surreptitiously disposing of the bodies of people killed or wounded in a railway accident. This popular idea is confirmed by the report which has been submitted by the Tahsildar of Ghaziabad about the recent railway accident at the place. He says that the Superintendent of the Ghaziabad Railway station wanted to secretly bury no less than 12 dead bodies, of whom 11 were those of natives, and refused to help him in any way when he desired to dispose of them in the proper way. The Tahsildar is a native and the Superintendent a white man. Had the Superintendent been a native, and the Tahsildar a European, would not the former have been most severely punished for his unlawful attempt to bury the dead bodies and for his disobedience to the Tahsildar who is his superior?

(h)—General.

40. Referring to the explanation called for by the Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press from the 18 or 19 hands of the above Press as to why they should not be dismissed, the *Ekata* [Calcutta] of the

Ekata,
July 30th, 1908.

The grievances of the Secretariat Press employes.

30th July says:—

The Superintendent is not justified in threatening the above 18 or 19 employes with dismissal, when the majority of workers numbering about six to seven hundred are discontented and were about to strike work. Their dismissal would not remove the discontent, but would only bring calamity and distress on them in these days of scarcity. In conclusion, the paper requests the Superintendent to show mercy to the above men and their families and impose fines on them if they appear to him to be guilty.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th July gives a summary of Mr. Buchanan's speech in the course of the Indian Budget debate in Parliament, and comments on it as follows:—

Hitavadi,
July 30th, 1908.

Mr. Buchanan has said nothing which we have not been hearing from Lord Morley for the last two years; but his (Mr. Buchanan's) speech did not contain any of those sweet but hollow promises, which are a characteristic of Lord Morley's speeches, nor was there any reference to the Councils Reform Scheme. Much of the attention of the Secretary of State seemed to be engrossed with the Decentralisation Commission. Another noticeable feature of the speech was that no hope was, as on previous occasions, held out regarding any modification of the partition of Bengal, but Mr. Buchanan said that the discontent created in the minds of the Bengalis by the partition of Bengal would have to be removed by Government. Lord Morley—it is needless to say that it was His Lordship who spoke through Mr. Buchanan—has now perhaps been able to understand that mere hollow promises and a few so-called reforms can never satisfy the people of India. Educated Indians have now found out his cunning, and will not be duped by His Lordship any more. It now remains to be seen what the labours of the Decentralisation Commission produce, though we must frankly admit that we do not cherish any hope in this matter. Lord Morley's silence regarding the partition of Bengal was due perhaps to the insinuations made by some Anglo-Indians that His Lordship's promises to keep an open mind about the measure encouraged the natives to carry on their agitation with vigour. We may tell Lord Morley that Bengalis will never be contented unless the "Partition" is undone.

42. Referring to the order passed by the Barrackpore Cantonment Committee, fixing certain hours of the day for the conveyance of the dead to the Baranagore burning ghât by the Jessore Road, which passes by the Cantonment barracks, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes:—
Bravo, what a wise decision! Even 150 years of residence in the country has failed to give the *Feringhis* an insight into Hindu customs and usages. How can such absolute dunces be made to understand anything?

Sandhya,
July 30th, 1908.

The decision of the Dum-Dum Cantonment Committee.

43. Referring to the decision of the Dum-Dum Cantonment Committee fixing certain hours of the day for the conveyance of dead bodies of Hindus by the Jessore Road to the burning ghât for cremation, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes:—

Sanjivani,
July 30th, 1908.

If the members of the Committee had the least knowledge of Hindu customs and usages they could never have come to such a decision. These are the Englishmen who boast that they are perfectly acquainted with everything concerning the Indians!

44. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that ever since the appointment of Mr. Stuart to the post of the Presidency Post Master of Calcutta, it has been the lot of the clerks of the General Post Office to be frequently subjected to fines, degradations and dismissals. It is also

Anusilan,
July 31st, 1908.

Grievances of the clerks of the Calcutta General Post Office.

said that punishment is often awarded without asking for an explanation. The attention of the Director-General of Post Offices is drawn to the grievances of the clerks of the General Post Office.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July has every sympathy with the clerks in Government offices who have memorialised the Government for increase of pay. The rise in the prices of all the necessaries of life is causing great hardships to these low-paid servants of Government, and the Government ought to revise the scale of pay which was fixed nearly forty years ago, since when the cost of living has trebled.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

A lady disallowed to see Khudiram Bose at Muzaffarpur.

46. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August regrets that a lady, who was a relation of Khudiram Bose and who went to Muzaffarpur to have a last look at him, was not allowed to see him.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Charge for "deferred" telegrams.

47. Referring to the proposed enhancement of charge for "deferred" telegrams the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—

The income of the Government from deferred telegrams may yet increase. So the Government should not raise the charge. In our opinion the charge for the address should be abolished, for Indian names and addresses are generally so big that people have to pay a good deal for the address alone. Will Government consider this matter?

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

The death of the Post-master of Mallarpur, district Birbhum.

48. A correspondent of the *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 1st August says that the death of the Post-master of Mallarpur, district Birbhum, which occurred on the 24th June last, is due to the indifference of the authorities to the improvement of the Post-office buildings. It has long been in a deplorable condition, and during the rains of June the Post-master was compelled to take shelter in another house where he died from the effects of the impure air he had to breathe. Are not the authorities, asks the correspondent, responsible for the death of the Post-master and the loss which the public had to suffer from the non-delivery of letters, etc., for two days after the sad occurrence?

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

The conveyance of dead bodies by the Jessore Road near Dum-Dum.

49. Referring to the order passed by the Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, prohibiting the conveyance of dead bodies of Hindus by the Jessore Road, except at certain fixed hours, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—

The inhabitants should ascertain whether any Magistrate has the power to pass such an order with respect to a public road like the Jessore Road.

Considering that dead bodies from no less than 20 to 25 villages are carried by this Road, the above order is particularly obnoxious. Moreover, the order interferes with the religious customs of the Hindus, which require that dead bodies must be cremated before sunrise of the day following. What right had the Magistrate to pass such an arbitrary order?

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

The floods in the Ghatal subdivision.

50. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August gives a graphic description of the destruction which the sudden floods have caused in the Ghatal subdivision. Now the question is who is responsible for the losses which the people have been suffering during the last twelve years from floods? It is said that Khetra Babu, the contractor, is responsible for the present catastrophe as it was at Harsinghpur, where the embankment was neglected, that the water forced its way and carried all before it.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Dum-Dum Cantonment Committee's order relating to the native funeral processions.

51. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August takes exception to a circular issued by the Cantonment Committee of Dum-Dum, prohibiting the passing of native funeral processions along the road running through the cantonment area at any other time except from sunrise to 7 A.M., and from noon to 3 P.M. It follows, therefore, that henceforth if a man happens to die 3 P.M., the dead body will have to be kept in the house till the next morning. This is against the rules of the Hindu *Shastras* and is highly insaritary. The paper, therefore, hopes that the

Government will see its way to cancel the order as it (the Government) never likes to interfere with the people's religion.

52. The *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August says that all Anglo-Indian officials and the entire Anglo-Indian Press

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

Mr. Tilak's transportation. are jubilant at Mr. Tilak's incarceration. But surely it is not to please them that Mr. Tilak has been punished. In fact, he has been punished on the idea that if he is allowed to enjoy his freedom any longer, he will, by his speeches and writings, greatly help to augment the prevailing discontent in the country. But has Mr. Tilak's incarceration served the Government's purpose of restoring peace and contentment in the country? No. On the contrary it has turned the smouldering fire of discontent into a destructive conflagration. It has not only astounded every honest educated man in the country, but has actually created a most fearful riot, such as is unprecedented in the history of British rule in India. When the people heard that Mr. Tilak—the god they worship, the country's hope, the ideal character and the friend of the poor—had been transported simply for his patriotism, they could not help gnashing their teeth and retaliating in a fierce manner. Of course they were wrong in doing this; but the innate weakness of human nature led them to be overpowered by strong feelings of sorrow, anger and revenge. Every thoughtful man will say that it is the indiscretion of Government in punishing Mr. Tilak that is responsible for the spilling of blood in Bombay. The *Times of India* has advised the Government to treat every sympathiser with Mr. Tilak as 'a rebel. But it is hoped that Government will calmly consider whether it will be prudent on its part to take such a dangerous step at the present time.

To have punished Mr. Tilak has been a most foolish and indiscreet act on the part of the authorities. Anglo-Indians believe that it is owing his advice that the people of the country are growing more and more disloyal. But where in Mr. Tilak's speeches and writings do we find any mark of disloyalty?

Mr. Tilak was once convicted of sedition eleven years ago. But the interpretation which Sir John (then Mr. Justice) Strachey put on the term "disaffection" at that time would make even a saint liable to conviction on a charge of sedition. Besides this, it is an open secret that the charge of sedition was at that time only a pretext for punishing Mr. Tilak, who, it was believed by the authorities, had a hand in Rand's and Ayerst's murder. In the present instance also it cannot be denied that he has been punished because the authorities think that he is, somehow or other, connected with the bomb conspirators.

Mr. Tilak is never disloyal. His ideal of "*swaraj*" is the same as was explained by Justices Mitra and Fletcher, and declared by them to be quite innocent. Far from being disloyal to the British rule, he has repeatedly spoken of the absolute necessity of the English people's help for such a degenerate people as the Indians are. In short, he is in favour of a just and methodical rule. In spite of this, the authorities have passed a demoniac sentence upon him. It is cowards who are always suspicious and never shrink from committing any improper and evil act. Have the authorities been reduced to such a condition? In 1897, when Mr. Tilak was charged with sedition and many of his friends advised him to plead guilty and seek the mercy of the Court, he wrote to a friend: "Neither you nor I can entertain, or do entertain, any ill-feeling against British rule, so that we cannot be punished for sedition." This letter was not then written for publication. All Englishmen holding a bad opinion of Mr. Tilak should read this letter. Mr. Tilak is as loyal as he is patriotic.

The authorities ought to have taken his help in their endeavours to drive away discontent from men's minds. Instead of doing that, they have persecuted him. But in the people's cry of "Glory to Tilak Maharaj," there is ringing the death-knell of the prestige, civilisation and manliness of the English people. Think once again, O! Englishmen, whether the fire has been quenched or increased; think why the people hate and disregard you. If you desire to have their love and respect, properly perform your duties as a Sovereign. Love and respect cannot be earned by force.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGAVASI.
Aug. 1st, 1908.

53. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says that the excessive rains of the last two weeks have done great damage to the crops in Bengal, especially in the Hooghly district where the paddy seedlings have been destroyed. The report of the *Statesman* to the country is therefore misleading.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NRISINHA,
May and June, 1908.

54. In the course of a long article headed "*Bambhola*" (a sacred incantation when worshipping Mahadev) "and *Bam-gola*" (bomb-shell) devoted to a criticism of the Government in India, the monthly Journal *British Nrisinha* [Calcutta] for May and June has the following:—

During the many centuries of the past, India saw the supremacy of one ruling race after another till at last it became the seat of an empire under the English, who originally hailed from an island no bigger than Ceylon. This rise and fall of rulers has brought about many changes in the affairs and modes of living of the natives of India.

The Muhammadan occupation of India was attended with diverse acts of oppression, as an instance of which the religious intolerance of Aurangzeb and his persecution of the Hindus may be cited, but at the same time whenever such calamities befel the Hindus and the oppression of the King exceeded beyond limit, they prayed by uttering the words *Bambhola* to trident-handed Mahadev for the speedy removal and dethronement of that king. It has been the ancient practice with the Hindus to invoke the deity on such occasions, but recently when the English by their crooked policy tried to put the Hindus between the horns of a dilemma, that same policy according to the proverb "one's shoes on one's own head," has now become a serious danger to themselves.

It is then no wonder if the very same Bengalees in whom the English missionaries hoped to find a Bishop for Calcutta, owing to their having been Anglicised in respect of their dress and social custom, have now, instead of invoking the deity by their incantations taken to bomb-making. (The incantation of *Bam* being changed for having recourse to bombs). As a matter of fact this is a fit occasion for the English to be happy, since in the first place the Bengalees have been transformed into *Feringhis*, and in the second place that race which was hitherto looked down upon as impotent, is now showing signs of potency, through the good graces of the English. The pen which was worn out in describing the Bengalees as impotent will be revived and reinvigorated. The present ravings of the editors of the Anglo-Indian papers only record their ignorance of facts.

The occidental Mrs. Annie Besant of oriental philosophic fame has written in one of her books that very like the case of a new prisoner in a jail, every fresh advent of a child in this world is attended with rejoicing among its kinsfolk, and deep lamentations follow its exit. So also was the case with the recent unforeseen incident of the homicide of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Muzaffarpur. Their demise has been mourned by the people in proportion to their relation with them, but it will be sheer ignorance of facts if one gives way to grief at the premature happening of an event which if not to-day, is positively expected to happen to-morrow. One who is born in this world is bound to depart, and if one's departure is hastened by a day, there is hardly any reason for sorrow. In spite of all this, however, when one looks at the above incident from the worldly point of view and pronounces it as a mishap, we ask what was the prime cause of this mishap? A reply to the query must needs be found in the crooked policy of the English, for had the English let the Hindus and Muhammadans remain as such and not tried to make *Feringhis* of them (Anglicise them), and also havenot turned them out of schools and colleges by means of the Risley and Lyon circulars, these dark days would never have come to happen. Most of those arrested in connection

with the bomb manufacture are students. It was only the Lyon and Risley circulars which turning them out of schools and colleges made them manufacture bombs; they did not learn them alone even after this, but led them to commit the murder, quite against their wish, of a couple of innocent women?

The English are reputed to be wise, and hence we forbear offering our advice to them even when occasions call for them. Besides, when their own kith and kin have taken upon themselves the office of ill-paid counsellors, our jumping into their concerns would be simply useless. However, if things had not come to be so bad, we would after all have asked for the Risley Circular to be cancelled, and the rusticated youths to be re-admitted into the various colleges and schools for education, as also for the appointment of the subject-people. In those troubled times even the greatest are beside their wits end. If the authorities would act up to the advice of these editors, the effect would be extremely bad for them alone, and not for us. These are times when the great statesmen should act in a way which, if not tending to the welfare of the State, may not be harmful to it.

The originator of this horrible incident is the *Pioneer*. In its issue of the 29th August 1906, this journal observed, in connection with the bomb outrage in Russia, that the bomb was the only weapon with which a disarmed people could fight with a despotic King having a large army at his command. This event might have led the inexperienced Bengalee youths to think that like the Russian subject, they also might terrify their English rulers by these bombs. The *Pioneer* ought, therefore, to have thought what the result would be, if its writing in that way might lead the Indian subjects to act in the same manner. But without due reflection, the *Pioneer* went the length of writing so, and now that instead of the Indian the Bengalee youths took the initiative of bomb manufacture, the self-same Anglo-Indian paper flew into a rage, while the shallow *Englishman* (Calcutta) thought of making friends with the sweeper. (This is perhaps an allusion to its remarks about flaying alive cats recently made in its columns).

In a crisis like the present, it is incumbent on the authorities to see that no distinction of colour is made among the guilty, and that due punishment is meted out to those who are really in fault. Until and unless this is done, unrest and discontent will gain in force all the more.

55. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Berhampore] of the 29th July says that on the preceding Thursday, Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen visited the Berhampore College and

Advice to the students.

school and explained to the boys their duty as students, viz, that as students they should calmly devote themselves to study, and should not take part in any agitation.

56. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 29th July writes:—

Mr. Bardley Norton.

If any of our readers has seen a *lotan* pigeon (tumbler pigeon), has heard its deep bass notes, and enjoyed the fun of its tumbling operations, he will have formed an idea of Barrister Norton, for he is like a *lotan* pigeon. But still we will help our readers a little in enabling them to recognise him.

When Mr. Norton left Madras in disgrace and came to Calcutta, every one recognised this worthy as the fruit of *Cucumis Colocynthus* (which looks nice and attractive outside, but contains a pulp just like cow-dung). Handsome in appearance, musical in voice, and polished in speech, Mr. Norton came to Calcutta in search of food. And how loving he then was to the Bengalis!

(1) Putuna was the demoness who came, disguised as a handsome woman, to kill the infant Krishna. She offered Krishna her breast to suck, but Krishna found her out and killed her by biting hard at the nipple of her breast.

Our Babus were taken in by his Putuna-like* caresses, Mr. Chaudhuri began to invite Norton to dinner, and Norton was loved and fondled beyond all bounds. Our Lieutenant-Governor, Fraser, is a good fisher, and it is he who has fished many a gem out of the ocean of obscurity, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

Bell, Ramsaday Mukerjee, Nagen Ghosh (Mr. N. N. Ghosh), Barrister Gregory, and many others. Hence he could not do without this spoilt child, Norton. Norton started from Madras amidst happy omens, and so he has become a favourite with the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. Fortunately for him bombs exploded in Bengal, for it is this circumstance which opened a vein of

MURSHIDABAD
H. TAIGRI,
July 29th, 1906.

SANDHYA.
July 29th, 1906.

good luck for him. We hear that Norton gets Rs. 1,700 daily from the Government as his fee for conducting the bomb cases at Alipur. Out of this amount, he throws seven hundred rupees among a few other crows, and swallows the rest himself. There have been thirty hearings of the bomb cases, and Mr. Norton has made thirty thousand rupees.

As the Bengali saying goes: "He to whom the money belongs gets no benefit from it, while another spends it in buying curd for himself." The money is ours, the accused are boys of our own country, but the money is being given away by the Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, and Norton is taking it with both hands and filling himself with it. Over and above this, there is the Harrison Road case in the High Court. We are afraid that Norton will get indigestion. He, poor fellow, has been nurtured on simple vegetable diet, and so much *pilu* and meat may not suit him, and he will perhaps die of dysentery.

You may say that we are slandering Norton out of malice. Malice, indeed! And why should we not bear malice? The money he takes is ours, the country is ours, the accused are all our own people, the prosecuting party is ours, but the man who is growing sleek and rosy (at the expense of every one else) is that man Norton, who has been kicked out of Madras. We are made of flesh and blood, and shall we not be angry and bear malice even at this? Then, again, has he any politeness in him? Made giddy by a sudden accession of fortune, Norton has insulted Mr. Chatterjee and the *swadeshi* barristers; and the Babus who are devoted to the *Feringhis*, have put up with everything. Norton's next move has been to set a premium on his own life by producing two forged letters, supposed to have been written by the Gordon Highlanders, and thus casting a slur upon that regiment's name. It is not ourselves, but "Max," the Ghosh of the *Patrika*, the *Statesman*, and several others are quite disgusted with Norton's antics. The *Patrika* says that Norton is like a porpoise which is always sinking under water and coming up to the surface again. We say that Norton takes up various forms as it suits him. He is sometimes a pigeon, sometime a *pelecanus fuscicollis* and sometimes an otter. He is Norton the Congress man, Norton the disciple of Hume, Norton the friend of Surendra Nath, and now he is Norton the Government's tumbler pigeon. Ah, money! there is nothing that you cannot do.

SANDHYA,
July 29th, 1908.

57. Our worthy brother, Mr. Sarvadhikari of the *Hindu Patriot*, writes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 29th July, has perhaps lost his head. He praises Tilak one day and corrects himself on the next. One day he censures the police over the Kankinara affair, and on the next day repents for having done so. Perhaps the worry and trouble of law-suits have upset him. We may, however, warn him against the danger of trusting his weight upon two stools. Be honest and frank, brother, you cannot serve two masters at the same time.

HINDI BA GAVASI,
Aug. 30th, 1908.

58. Referring to the rumour of Lord Morley's scheme of appointing an Indian member to the Viceroy's Executive Council, and of giving higher powers to the natives, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August says: "it is now high time that rumours were replaced by real work according to the proposals; and the work should be of such a far-reaching effect as to remove the grievances of the people in general and thereby increase their confidence in the Government."

HITVARTA,
July 30th, 1908.

59. Referring to the recent trial of Mr. Tilak for seditious writings, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th July says that there is hardly any need of enacting a farce of jury trial in a Court of Law in India. In England the jurors are selected from among the people with whom they are in sympathy, and in whose welfare they are deeply interested, whereas here this is hardly the case. Their interest is directly opposed to ours and a trial before them looks like the trial of mice before the cat. As, for instance, in Mr. Tilak's case, none out of the 9 jurors who heard his case were Maharattas, and as such they knew nothing of the Maharatti language. In spite of this however, two of them held Mr. Tilak "not guilty." But, asks the paper; can things be not managed without acting

this sort of farce? Let the Government act in any way it likes and the people would submit to it. Why this formality of justice then?

60. Referring to the conviction of the last printer of the *Yugantar*, Babu Dhirendranath Banerjee, for publishing seditious articles, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the

The "*Yugantar* printer."

30th July says:— In spite of the dissolution of the *Yugantar*, the *Yugantar* prosecutions have not yet come to an end; and the Government is really acting in a way by which the reminiscences of that journal will be preserved in people's mind for a long time.

61. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th July contains its report of the proceedings in the Tilak trial, and has the following in reference to the accused's address to the

Mr. Tilak's trial.

Court:—

We regret our inability to convey through these columns even a faint idea of the deep knowledge, wonderful thinking power, incomparable oratory, unheard of vigour and amazing firmness displayed in every word of the address.

62. In writing about Mr. Tilak's conviction, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th July has the following:—

Mr. Tilak.

The country's fate is waning day by day. Who had ever thought that the Brahman leader, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, will be snatched away from the arms of his mother (country) with such cruelty? Who had ever conjectured that we shall have to shed tears for a precious jewel of our country? Who ever dreamt that a shining star of the country would so suddenly be severed from its orbit? Who had ever thought that a true well-wisher of the country ever shedding tears at his country's misfortunes, will, all on a sudden, disappear from the land? Alas, Mother, shall we ever be blessed with the sight of that great man who has sacrificed his all for his country? Maharaja Sivaji who saved the Hindu nation and Hindu glory from being destroyed, died in his fifty-third year, and it is in his fifty-third year that Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was trying to save at least the lives of the Indians if not their glory, has been sentenced to transportation. Strange coincidence!

63. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th July in a short leader urges the Government to turn its attention to the scarcity of food and water, disease and plague, which are causing great havoc in the country, to the foreign

The means to be adopted by the Government.

trade which is carrying away the last penny of the country, and lastly to the depredation of the robbers and thieves who are putting the people to immense trouble. If the Government removes these evils from the land, the people will of themselves come forward to its aid, and it will not have to look to the Moderates with anxious eyes.

64. In referring to the expiration of the term of membership in the Bengal Legislative Council of Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th July remarks

Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghosh.

that Mr. Ghosh ought not to be elected again at the coming election on account of his many unpopular acts.

65. In referring to the proposal made by some Australian Colonists to help the Government in suppressing the recent

The Australian Colonists' proposal to help the suppression of riot at Bombay.

riots at Bombay, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th July says that their proposal expresses their moral nature; their eagerness to shed human blood proves that they are no better than brutes.

66. Referring to the letter of Babu Chandra Nath Bose, late Bengali Translator to Government, published in the *Englishman* of the 22nd July, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes:—

Babu Chandra Nath Bose's letter.

When Rajas and Maharajas present *kabuliats* of loyalty to the Government, we can very well understand their object. But how is it that Babu Chandra Nath Bose, who never said a word about loyalty to English manners and customs, has suddenly developed such an extraordinary loyalty as to rush to print to sound its trumpet? If we are to attempt a reply to this question, we must say that the anxiety for his pension has brought the poor man to such a plight. And what a delightful reading that letter of his

HITVARTA,
July 30th, 1908.

HITVARTA,
July 30th, 1908.

HITVARTA,
July 30th, 1908.

JASOHAR,
July 30th, 1908.

JASOHAR,
July 30th, 1908.

JASOHAR,
July 30th, 1908.

SANDHYA,
July 30th, 1908.

is! We are said to be loyal to the English, simply because they saved us from the Bargis (the Mahratta free-booters)! The Bargi scare had disappeared from Bengal even before 1810, and Babu Chandra Nath is not yet 70. How, then, could he have the experience of which he speaks in his letter? One thing is clear. This bait of loyalty, this abject flattery, will not deceive those people who are ruling this vast country by the movement of their fingers. This is an exhibition of Chandra Bose's madness, to be sure. Whatever may be the case with others, Bose's loyalty to the English is due to anxiety for his bread, and to nothing else.

SANDHYA,
July 30th, 1908.

67. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 30th July takes Babu Surendra Nath Banerji severely to task for proposing to make Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur preside at the ensuing 7th August celebration meeting. The Rai Bahadur,

The 7th August celebration and
Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.

in spite of his many good qualities, has, during the last two years, abused the Extremist party mercilessly. He is believed to be opposed to the principle of boycott as also to the *swadeshi* movement in its present form. He and his paper, the *Indian Mirror*, have been eulogised by the Viceroy. How can such a man preside at the meeting? The writer concludes as follows:—

Now, Babu Surendra Nath, we must ask you to give up your ancient dodge. Be honest and straight in your dealings. You have been found out and you will no longer be able to throw dust in the eyes of the public and the Government by making a scapegoat of the Rai Bahadur. The days of shuffling are gone for good!

SANDHYA,
July 30th, 1908.

The Foot-ball riot on the
Maidan.

68. Referring to the remarks made by "Noblesse Oblige" in the *Englishman* on the riot that recently took place during a Foot-ball match between a European and a native team, holding the former responsible for the incident, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 30th July says: "Why did not the police arrest the *Feringhi* rioters? Two parties took part in the riot, but the men of one party alone were punished."

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1908.

The Aravinda Defence Fund.

69. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July says, that although Rs. 20,000 have already been contributed to the Aravinda Defence Fund, yet this amount falls far short of the total amount necessary. "Is Aravinda then to go without a proper defence?" asks the editor.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1908.

Preaching of *swadeshi* in
Northern Bengal.

70. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July publishes the account given by an itinerant *swadeshi* preacher who has travelled through all the districts in Northern Bengal except Pabna. He emphasises the importance of employing *swadeshi* preachers in every district in Northern Bengal. The *swadeshi* preachers should make use of magic lanterns, maps, pictures, models, etc., and should have a large programme of work. The lower classes evinced great interest in *swadeshi*, and readily grasped its principles. The apparently hostile attitude of the Muhammadans need not cause any feeling of despair.

SANJIVANI,
July 30th, 1908.

Mr. Agasti's advice to the
inhabitants of Jessore.

71. Referring to the advice which Mr. S. K. Agasti, District Magistrate of Jessore, gave to the people of Lohagara, pointing out the injurious character of the boycott movement, as also the litigious spirit of the people as evidenced by the increasing sale of stamps, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes:—

Mr. Agasti's remarks about the boycott are not worthy of attention, but what he says about the sale of stamps is very important. Arbitration Courts should be immediately established all over the district, and the volunteers should exert themselves to have disputes settled by arbitration. What Mr. Agasti says about industrial arts also deserves attention.

ANUSILAN,
July 31st, 1908.

Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee's
chances of succeeding to the Law
Membership of the Viceroy's
Executive Council.

72. The *Anusilan* [Calcutta] of the 31st July thinks that Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee's attempt to restrict legal education in Bengal will smoothen his accession to the Law Membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sometime ago he appeared in the rôle of a social reformer by marrying his widowed daughter. This also has raised his prestige in the eye of the Government.

73. Referring to Khudiram's appeal to His Majesty the King-Emperor for mercy, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

Khudiram's appeal to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

There are many who are fully confident that

the prayer of this unfortunate short-sighted boy to His Majesty will succeed. Queen Victoria was the very embodiment of mercy, as may be inferred from the words she uttered in forgiving the first criminal who appealed to her just a few days before her Coronation. Will the son of such a mother be deaf to the prayer of the immature youth Khudiram?

74. Referring to a meeting held in Bombay with Mr. Fazalbhoy in the chair, in which it was held that the preservation of peace and upholding of the Government were

DARUS SULTANAT,
July 31st, 1908.

Establishment of peace.

the chief duties at present, the *Darus Sultanat* says:—

Undoubtedly it is the principal duty of every sincere well-wisher of the country to help in the maintenance of general peace in the country. The silence of leading Hindus on the present occasion is in fact regrettable, and may also be liable to enquiry by the Government. The aloofness which the Mahomedans showed from these disturbances is praise-worthy; for they are a loyal community, and are always expected to help the Government in its maintenance of peace and order, as they are morally and legally enjoined to do.

75. Continuing its notice of Mr. Tilak's conviction from the last issue

DARUS SULTANAT,
July 31st, 1908.

Mr. Tilak's conviction.

(which was not received in the office), the *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that the

punishment meted out to Mr. Tilak falls far short of what he deserved. An unbiased critic of the case will be positively convinced of the utmost fairness which was exercised in dealing with it, and will have no doubt left about the justice done. It cannot be said, moreover, that the trying judge was a European and as such was subject to national prejudices; nor could the jury be held responsible for any partiality, inasmuch as all of them were nonofficial gentlemen, and were therefore quite independent of the views of the judge. At the same time the Government translator against whose translations Mr. Tilak took silly exception in the course of his defence, was likewise no European, who might have put a false colouring to his translations; on the contrary he solemnly declared in court the correctness of his rendering.

The tone and style of an article, goes on the paper, is a sufficient proof of its innocence or otherwise; Mr. Tilak's lame excuses about the sincere motives of his writings were sufficiently repudiated by the verdict of the majority of jurors and the sentence of the learned judge. It was not the first time that Mr. Tilak wrote articles like those in the *Kesari* in reply to the *Pioneer*; rather he brought out a series of seditious articles in his paper, thereby clearly pointing out that he really meant what he said. It is no criticism, says the paper, that in times of unrest, far from bringing round the revolutionist to healthy peacefulness, they should have been encouraged in their misdeeds, and by pouring burning naptha on flaming fires, even the very peace of the country and the Government would have been jeopardised. To rob one's countrymen of the blessings of happiness and contentment is no politics, but though Mr. Tilak, the paper admits, was an erudite scholar, yet he showed no great wisdom when he thought of drawing others along with himself. All his capabilities are of no avail if they make him preach destruction, violence and thanklessness to the country. Whatever Mr. Tilak's followers think him to be, the paper takes him to be a formidable enemy of his own country, and one who by his instigations tried to bring ruin and destruction on millions of Indians who were passing quiet days under British rule. Mr. Tilak and his companions should know, however, that while the Government is firm in its own strength, it is no less so in its love of justice, and in spite of the recurrent cases of sedition, has got quite a number of well-wishers.

In conclusion, the paper points out that the recent actions which the Government are taking to check sedition in the country have met with the approval of the entire Muhammadan community, as well as of all peace-loving subjects. Revolutionary minds may, however, be annoyed with them, but they will reap the consequences of their unwisdom and foolishness at last. It should always be clearly understood that the progress of a country cannot be effected by fostering sedition and unrest; on the contrary, national

advancement is the product of peace and good government. Although the Muhammadan papers are trying their level best to remove the unrest, still there are many other papers which are not yet satisfied with their bitter criticism of the Government, and have not left off their wanton habits. Necessarily, therefore, law will have its course.

The paper regrets that the illiterate Hindus of Bombay should have, on account of Mr. Tilak, been creating riots.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 31st, 1908.

76. In referring to the contents of a book entitled *Bhavanir Mandir*, of which a number of copies were found at the Harrison Road house-search, the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 31st July says:—

The book ostensibly seeks to inculcate the virtue of ascetic devotion to the cause of the country, and through it to that of humanity at large. But the sinister motive of the writer becomes apparent as soon as he comes to talk of founding a secret society of *sanyasis*, in some fastness in the Himalayas. Why should secrecy be necessary in carrying out such thoroughly patriotic and humanitarian objects as are professed in the early part of the book? Let all men beware of being deluded by noble professions into unwillingly helping all sorts of abominable projects with money.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

77. Whatever some misinformed people may say, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, the *swadeshi* is not dead. It is alive, and what is more, it is thriving,

as can be well seen from the reports published in *Capital* which shows a marked fall in the sale of *bilati* piece-goods. May be, that, as the *Trade Review* of England says, the famine has got something to do with this; but we know that the present repressive policy of the Government is causing a larger and larger number of men to take to the *swadeshi*. The *swadeshi* is immortal and is steadily gaining ground.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

78. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July approves of the just tribute paid to His Honour, Sir John Hewett, by Mr. Buchanan, in the course of the Indian Budget debate in Parliament. Mr. Buchanan applauded Sir John Hewett for the excellent way in which he fought the famine in the United Provinces, and the paper is very glad that the merits of an able officer like His Honour have been fully appreciated in Parliament.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

79. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July reports a meeting held at Nagpur at which Syed Haidar Reza delivered a speech on *swadeshi*. The meeting was very largely attended, and the speaker received a grand ovation. Several Musalmans, including many ladies, were among the audience, and they all took the *swadeshi* vow. The Musalman community has nothing to be anxious about as long as it has a leader like Syed Haidar Reza. The *swadeshi* is bound to succeed.

HITAVADI,
July 31st, 1908.

80. Referring to the fund which is being raised for establishing a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes:—

It is not at all strange that the titled Maharajas of Bengal, who are devoted to His Honour, should be anxious to set up a memorial to him. Many of the Maharajas have already subscribed thousands of rupees to the Memorial Fund. It is this Lieutenant-Governor, who has inflicted a great injury on the Bengali nation by approving the partition of Bengal, who has openly declared himself to be "the friend of the police," and has pampered policemen, who placed public funds at the disposal of the police in their case against certain newspapers, and during whose administration the fire of unrest has been kindled all over Bengal. Let the Maharajas erect a memorial to His Honour, we have nothing to say to that; but we agree with "Max" when he says in *Capital* that the memorial should take the shape of some useful public institution instead of a "crow-perch" in the Dalhousie Square. Are not the Ranchi College, Frasergunge, the steamer *Fraser*, the Fraser Hospital at Burdwan, and the new Ball-room at Belvedere quite enough to perpetuate Sir Andrew Fraser's memory?

81. The *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 31st July regrets the inability of the Lieutenant-Governor to visit Berhampore, owing to illness. Besides decorating the town and making other necessary arrangements to receive

PRATIHAR,
July 31st, 1908.

Postponement of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Berhampore.

His Honour, the authorities of the Krishna Nath College and Mahakali Pathasala incurred great expenditure, as they thought of making His Honour and Lady Fraser preside at the distribution of prizes to the students. The Nawab of Murshidabad also made special arrangements for the reception of His Honour.

82. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says, that at a meeting held last Saturday evening at College Square, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and other speakers expressed strong sympathy with Mr. Tilak. *Swadeshi* shops at Barabazar, Bowbazar and other places in Calcutta were closed.

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1908.

Sympathy with Mr. Tilak.

83. Referring to the institution of fresh suits against Mr. Clarke, late Magistrate of Mymensingh, by Dr. Taranath Bal and others, demanding compensations as reported by the *Charumihir*, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes:—

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1908.

Fresh suits against Mr. Clarke.

These suits will have a deterrent effect on Magistrates like Mr. Clarke, and will bring them to their senses. We do not think that such suits are at all unjust or improper.

84. What can be the significance, asks the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, of the attempt that is being made by the Manchester Federation of Cotton Spinners to reduce the rates of wages of the labourers? The more the mills and industries in India increase, the more will the English mill owners resort to such measures. It is the strengthening of the boycott movement that can give salvation to India.

SAMAY,
July 31st, 1908.

The importance of the boycott movement.

85. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 31st July has the following in connection with the celebration of the boycott anniversary:—

SANDHYA,
July 31st, 1908.

The anniversary of the boycott.

The people of this country who have to observe the numerous religious festivals which come during the year, do not require a new festival in the shape of the boycott anniversary. The new festival will be celebrated by the "educated" Babus who are deeply in love with Western manners and steeped in the ways of the *Feringhies*, whose foreign ideals have brought the wave of Western sentiment in the country, and who are indirectly responsible for the decay of native industries. May we ask the organisers of the boycott anniversary, how much of *swadeshim* they themselves have realised in their own lives, and how much of it they follow in their own action? Dawson's boots, foreign cigarettes, and a hundred other foreign articles have again begun to be freely used by the "educated" Babus. The so-called leaders of the people, men like Messrs. Asutosh Chaudhury and Bhupendra Nath Basu are notorious for their liking for *belati* articles of food and *belati* furniture. Even Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee is not free from this taint. They all stick to Western manners and remain *sahibs* in their food, dress, habits, and likes and dislikes as before, and yet they like to preach *swadeshim*, to boycott British goods, and expect to get credit for their insincere professions.

The writer then goes on to relate how small dealers in *swadeshi* articles are becoming bankrupt for want of support; how the Anti-circular Society closed up their doors for reasons unknown to the public, how the "leaders" are sleeping over the National Fund not knowing what to do with it, and how through this inaction on their part the cause of the *swadeshi* is suffering throughout the country. To celebrate the anniversary of the boycott under these circumstances, is mere waste of money.

86. Maharaja Adhiraj Bijaychand Mahatab Bahadur of Burdwan, writes the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 31st July, is not unknown to Bengalis. Had not fortune smiled on him in the way it has done, he would have been known as Babu Bijan Bihari Kapur. But being adopted into the family of the Maharajas of Burdwan, he has forgotten his former self. He is the adopted son of a Hindu family, and because he is so, he is now the Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan. But he is not a Hindu, he does not profess the Hindu religion, he has no respect for Hindu society and its customs, save one, namely,

SANDHYA,
July 31st, 1908.

The Maharaja of Burdwan.

the custom of adoption. For, but for this custom of the Hindu society, what would he have been now? Perhaps a wanderer in the streets of Burdwan, Babu Bijan Behari, son of Babu Bana Behari? It is said, Maharaja Bijay Chandra has been converted to another religion. Nobody knows for certain whether it is Brahmoism or Christianity. True it is that he has founded a Brahmo school in Calcutta, where boys of all creeds may get themselves admitted, except Hindu boys. Now mark the ingratitude of this man. May we ask him what Brahmo ancestor of his own family elevated him to the Maharajship of Burdwan? Can foolishness and ingratitude go further? It makes one ashamed of oneself to relate how this unworthy scion of the Raj family has brought out the Maharani Adhirani from the zenana and is allowing her to mix freely and dance with Europeans, showing no respect for the ancient honour of the family to which she belongs. Had the Maharaja been a private man, the Bijan Behari Kapur of old, he would have every right to allow his wife freedom of movement; but as the Maharaja of Burdwan, a scion of the family of the illustrious Abbu Rai and Sabu Rai, he has no right to do whatever he likes. He is bound to honour Hinduisim and respect Hindu manners and customs. If he wants to embrace a different religion and has true moral courage, he must descend from the *gadi* of the Burdwan Raj. Let the Maharaja thank his stars that the Hindu society has not its wonted vigour of life, otherwise it would not have patiently borne this oppression. It would either have sent the Maharaja to some lunatic asylum, or have compelled him to come down from the *gadi*. We hear the Maharaja has now begun to dabble in politics, and has asked Sir Andrew Fraser to repress the *swadeshi* and throttle the bomb-wallas. Of course Sir Andrew will do what he thinks fit without waiting for gratuitous advice of the Maharaja, whose loyalty means the incitement of the English against natives. Englishmen know very well the worth of such loyalty.

SANDHYA,
August 1st, 1909.

87. Referring to an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Statesman*, condemning the boycott, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st August writes:—

The *Statesman* newspaper on the boycott.

The *Statesman* approves of the *swadeshi* agitation which, it says, will do good to the country and has, and will ever have, the support of every *Feringhi*. But it condemns the boycott, because it is injurious to the interests of the country, leads people to commit unlawful acts and creates a feeling of hatred towards the English merchants, the English nation, and thus necessarily towards the Government of India. The boycott was started as a revenge upon the Government, and so it should be given up. Sir Patrick Playfair, who is an English merchant, has plainly said:—"It is useless for the English to retain the empire if their commerce is ruined." The *Statesman* also indirectly admits that the boycott implies hatred of English merchants, and hence also of the Government.

English goods are sold all over India, and in fact it is their trade in India which has made English merchants what they are. The growth of the *swadeshi* is, therefore, naturally antagonistic to British trade, and we fail to see how as such, the *swadeshi* can be acceptable to Englishmen, as the *Statesman* says. Every Englishman is not a Jesus Christ, or a Sakya Sinha (Buddha); and it cannot be expected that he will have any sympathy with a thing which is harmful to the interests of the commerce of his own country. We doubt whether the *Statesmen* has given expression to the real feelings of Englishmen. Whatever they may outwardly profess, all Englishmen know that the *swadeshi* may one day ruin the English commerce in India.

Hence all words of sympathy with the *swadeshi* seem to us to be quite out of place in an Englishman's mouth.

The *swadeshi* is nothing without the boycott; for people who buy *bilati* goods must be persuaded to use *swadeshi* articles, and it is here that the boycott comes in.

Besides, it is impossible for Indian trade to compete with that of England, because it is our rulers themselves who are interested in the welfare of the latter. Look at it from whatever point of view you may, the boycott is inseparable from the *swadeshi*. Suppose again, that some one dispossesses us of our own property by means of deceit. Are we not in that case justified in having recourse to an artifice in order to drive the usurper away? Under

such circumstances it is certain that some antagonistic feeling must come to exist between the usurper and ourselves. Some people may talk as much nonsense as they like in order to avoid the clutches of the law, but that is not to be taken into account. Besides, if the English want to take us in by professing to approve of the *swadeshi*, we may just as well talk nonsense for the purpose of keeping out of the meshes of the law. We must say that boycott is vitally necessary for the development of the *swadeshi* and that if we are to keep up the boycott, a strained state of feelings between the English and ourselves is unavoidable. It they tell us plainly that they will not allow us to carry on the *swadeshi* agitation, well and good. But if you say that you have no objection to the *swadeshi*, but will have nothing to do with the boycott, we must say that you mean mischief. The time will come sooner or later when we shall be as great as you are in commerce and then the boycott will be quite unnecessary. Our boycott is not like that of China, for ours is meant only for helping the growth of our own trade and industries.

Our countrymen are generally poor. If any of them happens to wear a *bilati dhoti*, he must be persuaded to buy a *swadeshi dhoti* as soon as the other is worn out.

We have spoken quite frankly. If it be against the law, put an end to it and we will submit to it. But we will not be taken in by ruses. The *Statesman* could have done both parties good if it had spoken with candour.

88. Referring to the recent riots in Bombay, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says:—

Wanted a Commission to enquire into the causes of the present unrest.

The riots show how immensely popular Mr. Tilak is with the masses. He has not yet been transported. Government may yet think over the matter. There is no doubt that repression has failed to put down the unrest. It has only complicated matters. We would ask the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the causes of the present unrest. The Commission should include the leaders of different political parties, and they should be allowed to speak out their minds freely. Such a Commission, we are sure, would be for the good of both the rulers and the ruled.

89. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 31st July gives a short account of the meeting held recently at College Square under the presidency

Sympathy for Mr. Tilak.

of Babu Ramananda Chatterji to express sympathy for Mr. Tilak. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal said that the days of agitation were over, and that the time for action had come. He concluded by saying that the boycott and *swadeshi* must be persevered in at all costs.

90. Referring to the very effective *swadeshi* speeches of Syed Haider Reza, which are said to have impelled the

Syed Haider Reza, *swadeshi* speaker, at Nagpur.

Musalman of that place to take the *swadeshi* vow, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August suggests that such a powerful speaker, if brought to Eastern Bengal, would be able to bring about a reconciliation between Hindus and Musalmans.

91. The *Bangavasi*, [Calcutta] of the 1st August writes:—

The coming 7th of August celebration.

The 7th of August is coming again. *Swadeshi* is our only salvation. It is a shame that many people are still using foreign articles. It is a great sin to purchase foreign goods for the sake of luxury. The greatest possible crisis has come, and we must practise self-restraint. Take care, brother, do not forget your *swadeshi*; do not prepare the path to hell both for yourself and for your children.

92. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says that sympathy for Mr. Tilak at his punishment is widespread.

Sympathy for Tilak.

Disturbances have taken place at some places. Do such sympathy for the convicted man and such strong disapproval of the sentence passed indicate the esteem of the people for the administration of justice, or do they indicate a quite different thing? This certainly bodes no good.

93. Speaking of the recent labour strikes and riots in Bombay, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August observes:—

The significance of the Bombay riots.

There is no want of so-called leaders in the educated community in India; but none of

SOLTAN,
July 31st, 1908.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 31st, 1908.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BASUMATI,
August 1st, 1908.

them have ever succeeded in attracting the hearts of poor illiterate workmen in the same way as that lion of a man, Bal Gangadhar Tilak has done. The whole country from Bombay to the Panjab and from Manipur to Madras is heaving with the sighs of sincere sympathy for Mr. Tilak. Mr. Tilak is the acknowledged leader of Maharashtra and he is a born leader. The success of his leadership has been abundantly proved by the sacrifice of blood by the maddened crowds in Bombay.

No one will approve of such wild excesses on the part of excited labourers and this keen friction between the rulers and the ruled. The events are undoubtedly undesirable, but their significance is by no means trifling. The recent lamentable occurrences in Bombay prove beyond a shadow of doubt that political agitation has penetrated the lowest strata of society there, and despair and discontent have maddened the masses. The discontent is so strong, so deep, and so heartfelt that the British bayonet and the fear of imminent death have not succeeded in putting it down. The feeling which was so long confined to a narrow section has at last deluged the entire Indian community.

It is alleged on behalf of Government that the great patriot, Tilak, tried to exasperate the people against it, and so it tried to put down the popular discontent by transporting him from the country. Now it is not to our purpose to see whether Tilak really did or did not try to sow disaffection among the masses, but we see that the object of the Government has been defeated. We see also that both the Government and the Anglo-Indian community have realised it. The *Times of India* is spouting forth venom. In its opinion those who are now sympathising with Tilak are the enemies of the Government. The worthy editor, it seems, has very little acquaintance with the laws of the human mind. The law and the Government may punish Tilak, may transport him to the Andamans, the colony of thieves, robbers and murderers, but they cannot deprive him of the love and reverence of his countrymen. For thirty years he has served his countrymen, made sacrifices for them, has set a noble example of unselfish devotion to the cause of the Motherland, has tried hard to open the eyes of his fellow-beings to their true condition. Can they banish him from their hearts now? Punishment only increases the popularity of leaders of communities. So it has been with Mr. Tilak. This is the true significance of the sympathy felt for him throughout the country.

The writer next goes on to recount Tilak's numerous qualities of head and heart, and the "services" he has rendered to the country as a public man, dwelling at some length on his spirit of independence. He then winds up his observations with the remarks:—

No one will be able to efface the mark he has left, the mark of self-sacrifice and devotion to the Motherland, and this is his best reward, and in it lies the success of all that he has done in the cause of his country.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1905.

94. In referring to the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Jails in the Central Provinces, to the effect that persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment should be made to undergo very hard labour in order that they may not contract any liking for jail-life, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—

The words of the worthy official illustrate the psychological truth that constant dealings with crimes and criminals make the heart dead to all tender feelings.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 1st, 1905.

95. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 1st August has learnt that Mr. N. N. Ghosh, Principal of the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, forbade the students of the institution to hold, as in previous years, a public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the death of its late illustrious founder, Pandit Isvar Chander Vidyasagar. Mr. Ghosh, says the paper, has certainly a knack which gives him a decided advantage over all other professed loyalists of opposing every noble undertaking in the country. By opposing the celebration of the anniversary of Vidyasagar's death, Mr. Ghosh—"that black Dome composed of the visible mass of hatred of the entire Bengali race"—has not only wounded the feelings of the student community, but has himself run into the sin of

Mr. N. N. Ghosh prohibiting the celebration of the Vidyasagar anniversary.

ingratitude. Why does the earth at all consent to bear such perfidious wretches on her bosom?

96. While dwelling on the usefulness of the *swadeshi* movement towards the regeneration of the industries and development of the resources of India, the *Bharat Mitra*

The *swadeshi* movement.

[Calcutta] of the 1st August says that nothing but a lack of patriotism is at the root of the fallen condition of the people, in spite of their sweating for their daily bread day and night. The reason why the craving for *swaraj* is not yet being fulfilled, may be found in the utter absence in us of a love for our mother-country.

In conclusion, the paper suggests that it is the first duty of the more enlightened people to bring up the less informed villagers, and bind them together in one common bond of sympathy and mutual help. This will be true *swadeshim*, and it is the only way of saving the country from imminent dangers.

97. In the course of a long article on Mr. Tilak and his services to the country, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—

An application of Mr. Tilak.

It was the patriotic and nationalistic Tilak who, by instituting the Ganesh and Sivaji festivals in the Marhatta country, infused a new life of patriotism in the people. By publishing the English paper *Marhatta* and the Marathi paper *Kesari*, he roused the sleeping nation from its torpor. He decried the policy of mendicancy so long adopted by the National Congress, and thus impressed his striking personality deep on the minds of the younger generation. Even if the Congress be no more, that spirit of self-reliance which has now been implanted in the hearts of the nation can never be effaced; for should the Congress be revived, it will bear the impress of that great personality which has got the welfare of India at heart. Referring to the recent Bombay riots consequent on the conviction of Mr. Tilak, the paper says that it is nothing but the response of the deep love which Mr. Tilak bore for the low classes of the people. No one can deny that the rioters made a breach of the peace, and as such they may reasonably be punished, but the shower of flowers (*i.e.*, appreciation) which they have rained on Tilak is a sufficient lesson for those who like to call themselves the well-wishers of the country. Bullets are being shot in volleys, and the ranks and files of their comrades are sinking under them; but they do not like to relinquish their deep love for Tilak withal. Although this incident has been affording the Anglo-Indian papers fit occasions to incite the reading public against them, still it remains to be seen by intelligent minds if one can sacrifice his life for another without possessing a sincere and true heart. The whirligig of time, the paper concludes, brings in strange events. That ill-starred and exiled Parsi community, which being from its native land found quiet repose on the maternal breast of Hindustan, has produced a Justice Davar who now sits in judgment over one of the most patriotic sons of the soil, and condemns him to go into exile.

98. Referring to the rumour noted by the *Manchester Guardian* that Lord Morley is thinking of appointing an Indian Member to the Viceroy's Executive Council, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says that if such be really the case, it will add a fresh lustre to the Council.

An Indian Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

99. Referring to the warning that was recently given by the Inspector-General of Police of Nagpur to the editors of *Hindi Kesari* and *Desk Sevak*, respectively, against publishing exciting articles especially those connected with Mr. Tilak, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:— "Is this the so-called liberty of the Press? But after all it is better than a sudden haul by the police before the Court."

Warning better than sudden arrest.

100. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 1st August has the following on the conviction of Mr. Tilak:—

Tilak's conviction.

Little has to be said about the trial by the High Court, seeing the hard sentence passed in this case. Government of course can prosecute any newspaper which is seditious, but it would have been magnanimous to grant bail to a man like Mr. Tilak when he was ready to offer a lakh of rupees for it. Trial by jury of course indicates liberal spirit;

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

but what is desirable is that the jury and if possible the Judges also, should be men who understand the language of the writing, the seditious character of which they are required to give their verdict upon. This was not done in the present case. Although there were Maharathi-knowing Judges as well as the jury list contained the names of many Maharathi-knowing gentlemen, but it is unfortunate that the case was tried by a Judge and jury both of whom had to depend on a translation which was impugned as incorrect by Mr. Tilak over and over again in the course of his address. Under the circumstances, if Mr. Tilak's last prayer for permission to appeal to a Full Bench against his sentence had been granted, there would be no ground left for any complaint against the trial. In the *Bangarasi* case in Calcutta, Sir Comer Petheram refused to even hear the verdict of the majority without enquiring whether it was in favour of the accused or against him. The Bombay High Court paid no attention to the Calcutta ruling but accepted the opinion of the majority.

HINDUSTHAN,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

101. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st August dwells on the demoralising effects produced in the minds of young students by the inflammatory language used by *swarajist* speakers and writers, and thinks that they should be punished by law in the same way as seducers of young girls are punished. Surely these people require to be severely dealt with, inasmuch as they are spoiling the student class and making it more and more difficult for parents to keep their boys under control.

HINDUSTHAN,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

102. Referring to the confirmation of Mr. M. N. Bhattacharyya in the post of Accountant-General of East Bengal, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st August makes the following remarks:—

Mr. Manmatha Nath Bhattacharyya has been confirmed in the post of Accountant-General of East Bengal, after successfully officiating in that post. Mr. S. P. Sinha has also shown his fitness as Advocate-General. In financial as well as other departments, the Indians have secured high posts. Though these are but small beginnings, still we are satisfied, as from these small things may come out huge ones.

HINDUSTHAN,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

103. In referring to the fund sought to be collected by some tea-planters and other Anglo-Indians, headed by the *Englishman* in aid of Mr. Clarke, the late District Magistrate of Mymensingh, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—There is a difference between this fund and the fund collected in aid of Mr. Campsie, the victim of the Kankinara bomb outrage. Mr. Campsie has been maimed, and a fund may well be collected to help him. But Mr. Clarke has been fined by a learned Judge of the High Court for having humiliated a respectable man in public estimation and moreover, wounded the feelings of the entire Hindu community. The fund sought to be started by his friends, therefore, is intended not so much for the benefit of Mr. Clarke as for the injury of the thirty crores of Indians. In fact, the Anglo-Indians are increasing the difficulties which Lord Minto has to face at the present moment.

HINDUSTHAN,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

104. Referring to the discharge of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st August expresses the opinion that the revered Pandit ought not to join or have any connection with any protest meetings convened by his followers. He should as a Brahmin forgive the inflictors of his sufferings, as he is well aware that by fate he was destined to suffer.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

105. Referring to the recent riots in Bombay, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August writes:—
Who is responsible for the conflagration which has now spread all over India? Take the whole course of events from the Partition of Bengal, including the numerous acts of injustice and oppression and the deportations without trial, and say, who is the author of all this mischief. Is not all this due to cruel and repressive policy pursued by the present-day unsympathetic officials? Is not this the inevitable result of discontent created in peoples' minds by the brutal attempts made by some officials to kill the peoples' national aspirations?

And have not some mean-minded and selfish Anglo-Indian journals been fanning the fire of discontent assiduously? It is impossible for the native journals or native political speakers to excite the people so much as to make them face a shower of bullets fearlessly. It is a feeling of despair which alone can make them so bold as to face sure death though unarmed themselves and to form secret conspiracies as a means of revenge. We ask the officials to think calmly how much the people were excited by Tilak's writings, and how much they were excited by his transportation. If after that the officials do not come to their senses, it will indeed be very unfortunate for our poor country.

106. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 1st August exhorts the people of Bengal to celebrate the Boycott day and to stick to the sacred vow of giving up the use of foreign

The Boycott day.

made goods which they unanimously took on the 7th of August 1905.

107. Referring to Babu Chandra Nath Bose's letter to the *Englishman*, published in its issue of the 22nd July the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says:—

Babu Chandra Nath Bose's letter to the *Englishman*.

As author of the "Tridhara," "Hindutva," and other works, Babu Chandra Nath Bose saw no good in Englishmen—nothing that we can learn from them. In fact his writings teach a man to hate English manners and customs. How is it that he has grown to be so loyal to Englishmen in so short a time (*lit.* in the course of a single night)? The Mahratta scare had ceased to agitate the minds of Bengalees long before Chandra Babu was born. Yet he professes that his reverence for Englishmen first sprang from that very reason. Mr. Basu need not be very anxious about his pension. He has no fear of losing his monthly stipend. Rajas and Maharajas who have landed property to the value of ten or twenty lakhs may well publish a loyalty manifesto for fear of life and property. Mr. Basu, we believe, has no such stake.

108. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 1st August says, that in punishing Tilak, the British Government has shown that it thinks Tilak to be equal to itself in might. This

Talak's sentence and its moral

is a shame for the Government possessing as it does its innumerable guns and cannon and soldiers. Is it not a pity that such a powerful Government, which has disarmed the thirty crores of the people of India and are ruling them with the help of their own fellow-countrymen, should be nervous about the writings of a man like Tilak, who has no other weapon but his pen and his tongue? We should think that the Government has done itself an injustice in sentencing Tilak to transportation, and thus letting the world think that Tilak is too strong a man to be allowed with safety to remain within the Empire. The case has been tried by an Indian Judge; or in other words an Indian Judge has been made to do the job of a sweeper for the Government, inasmuch as he has had to sweep Tilak away from India. And is that all that Government thinks that an Indian is fit for. You can break your egg at whichever end you choose; but when you want to break it at the wrong end, you always get an Indian to do it for you. This is an injustice to the people of India. Verily the Government is like an elephant. It possesses a huge body and immense strength; but its eyes are too small to enable it to make a correct estimate of its real value.

109. The following is a full translation of an article which appears in the *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August:—

"Khudiram's hanging."

KUDIRAM'S HANGING.

Khudiram petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor, hoping to escape from the sentence of death passed on him. The reader will perhaps be astonished to hear that His Honour has rejected the petition. His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser is the son of a pious Christian Missionary, and has the reputation of being a true Christian himself. When he first assumed the Lieutenant-Governership, every one expected that pious Fraser would rule the country in a Christian spirit. We (now) ask, is this a rule in a Christian spirit? Dying nailed on the cross, Jesus Christ prayed for the pardon of his murderers. He prayed; "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And the boy Khudiram has not got pardon for doing an act for which grown-up men

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1905.

NAYAK,
Aug. 1st, 1905.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 1st, 1905.

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 1st, 1905.

may be pardoned. The British Government has, with the object of promulgating the true spirit of Christianity and the gospel of salvation in this country, imported innumerable male and female Missionaries, and on that account appropriates enormous sums of money from the coffers filled with the people's money. But is this the result of all that? Khudiram may be really an offender, but was it not becoming of Christian Fraser to pardon an immature and light-headed youth like him? Would Christianity triumph by such desire for killing and by such unequal administration? And would the law have been disregarded in any way if His Honour had sentenced him to transportation for life? Have not hundreds of Englishmen escaped without punishment or with light punishments after killing natives? A number of European soldiers of mature years willingly and consciously murdered Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar of Barrackpore, attaching a noose round his neck and dragging him about (in that state). And for such a grave offence those men were sentenced to only seven years' imprisonment each. It is, moreover, rumoured that they were, a short time after, released on some pretext from even this light punishment. And the boy Khudiram, who committed the act in mistake, has not got a release even after praying for it. O Sir Fraser, is this your devotion to Christ? Is this your Christian rule? Is this the principle of equality you follow? Will this desire for blood (literally, killing) redound to the glory of your Christianity? Count Tolstoy truly said: "If Jesus Christ were to descend on earth again, the so-called Christians themselves of the present day would crucify him again." True Christianity and the Christianity in vogue have come to be as wide apart as the earth and the firmament are. Most probably Khudiram will be hanged on 6th August next. We hope that patriotic and religious Hindus will make proper arrangements for preventing the dead body of Khudiram, who has no friend or relative, from being eaten up by dogs and jackals. And where Khudiram's body will be cremated, it is necessary that the following word should be written (inscribed):—

"The boy Khudiram prayed for release to Fraser, the Christian Ruler, but got it not."

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

110. The *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August hopes that all

Mr. Tilak's last words to Justice Davar.

patriotic Indians, as well as all enemies of India, will profit by the last words of Mr. Tilak addressed to Justice Davar. He solemnly said that there

was a higher power than the Judge ruling over the destinies of mankind and nations, and that the cause for which he was before the Court would most probably prosper more by his sufferings than by his restoration to freedom.

SONAR BHARAT,
Aug. 1st, 1908.

111. A correspondent of the *Sonar Bharat* [Howrah] of the 1st August

Khudiram's death sentence.

says, that considering the youth of Khudiram and the unsettled state of his mind, as is proved by his

braving the authorities at one time and begging their mercy at another, by his being reckless of his life at one time and his fear of death at another, the sentence of death passed on him should not be carried into effect. The writer urges all people of the country to move the Government, Parliament and even the King-Emperor for poor Khudiram's life.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 2nd, 1908.

112. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August has the following:—

"A new era in Turkey."

The new life which has so unexpectedly dawned on Turkey, has made its influence felt even in this troubled land of the Indians, sorely pressed as they are by the terrible doings of the ruling power. The good fortune of the people of Turkey has pleased and cheered us and has made us hopeful, and we heartily congratulate them on their success.

The rise of Japan, the nationalist propaganda in Egypt, the strange happenings in Morocco, and the aggressive policy of the Europeans, all contributed to produce a revolution in the mind of the Sultan. He clearly perceived the situation and lost no time in following the dictates of truth and justice. This great self-sacrifice of the Sultan will be written in the history of the world in letters of gold. There can be no doubt that at the inauguration of this new era in Turkey, the whole Muhammadan world feels great satisfaction and pride.

113. In referring to the anniversary of the boycott to be celebrated on the 7th of August, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the Anniversary of the boycott. 2nd August says:—

JAGARAN,
Aug. 2nd, 1908.

The success of the boycott has no doubt been very eminent; still there is no cause for rejoicing. We still see foreign goods in the country, which surely is an indication of the weakness of our hearts. Let all Bengalis renew their *swadeshi* vows solemnly on the coming anniversary day, so that foreign goods may be completely ousted from the country before the next anniversary of the boycott.

114. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August exhorts the Indians to use country-made gauze frocks and stockings, by reminding them that these articles alone were

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

A word to *swadeshi*. imported from foreign countries last year to the value of 41 lakhs of rupees; for the paper says, though the foreign commercial firms may not express themselves openly, they must be thinking the Indians quite foolish and without resources. Is it asks, the paper, only a small dishonour for those Indians who have any-self respect in them.

115. Referring to the much contested and variously conjectured whereabouts of Mr. Tilak, *e.g.*, transportation by steamer, secret conveyance to Ahmedabad by rail and so on, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August wonders what could be the use of keeping the matter so secret; for the very idea of the mighty Englishman's being afraid of Tilak puts shame in one's heart. All the same it cannot be denied that seeing the after effects in Bombay of Tilak's imprisonment, many men have really been thinking in that way.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

116. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August calls attention of the Indians, who have the real welfare of the country at heart, to the utility of affording help to the less educated classes, by withholding them from the growing Western influences under which they are likely to forget the interests of their own land. That is the only true work for the country as it is fraught with universal good to the people.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

117. Referring to the *Indian Mirror's* defence of the sentence passed on Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August says that it is not the same Babu Narendra Nath Sen who once so fearlessly criticised the actions of the Government that now speaks through the *Indian Mirror*. That Babu Narendra Nath Sen is dead. He was a god. The present Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur is another creature—a ghost that has sprung from the ashes of the old patriot. If the two had been the same person, it is impossible that he should have come forward to speak ill of Mr. Tilak. He knew Mr. Tilak's worth full well, and had once been one of his admirers and staunchest supporters. How could Babu Surendra Nath think, as he actually did, of calling this man to preside at the boycott celebration to be held on the 7th August next?

SANDHYA,
Aug. 3rd, 1908.

118. Referring to the address given by the Dacca Swaraswat Samaj, East Bengal, to Sir Charles Bayley, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of East Bengal, the *Daily Hitavadi* Calcutta of the 4th August remarks:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 4th, 1908.

The Dacca Swaraswat Samaj's address to Sir Charles Bayley. We are not surprised to see the Pandits of East Bengal adoring the new Lieutenant-Governor with address and garlands, seeing that in our country, at the present time, it is the Government officers who occupy the place of Kings, and by pleasing whom one can have the objects one desires for. As the people of the country do not care to maintain the dignity of the Pandits, it is but natural that they should try to win the favour of the Government. However we are glad to hear the Lieutenant-Governor say, in reply to the Pandits' address, that he attend to the improvement of Sanskrit education in East Bengal.

119. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 5th August has the following:—

SANDHYA,
Aug. 5th, 1908.

The manifesto issued by the British Indian Association. Among the signatories to the manifesto, there are persons who do not belong to the zamindar class. If only the zamindars had signed it, we should have little to say, as we know that the Bengal zamindars are a race of chameleons. The *swadeshi* and boycott movement could not have made such headway if the

zamindar had not lent his helping hand. Having had a rude awakening, the zamindars are now singing a different tune. They are a truly pitiable set of men. Babus Ashu Choudhuri, Bhupendra Bose and others have also joined the zamindars. Shameful defection this from the *swadeshi* and boycott principle. The points raised in the manifesto are not in themselves bad. But how strange it is that Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi now counsels the students to keep aloof from politics. How was it then that in the great Town Hall meeting he received such an ovation from them? We should like to say a few words to the English in conclusion: "Your zemindar puppets have little influence over Bengali society. Do not, therefore, make them dance like pantaloons in a pantomime. It does more mischief to you than to them."

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
June 27th, 1908.

120. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th June learns from it

The statement of *Utkaldipika* regarding distress in Narsingpur and Dhenkanal, not agreeing with statements of authorities representing those States.

contemporary of the *Utkaldipika* that the majority of the poor men and women taking their meals at the *Annachhatra* started by Babu Padan Sahu at Cuttack were Garjatis, belonging to Dhenkanal and Narsingpur States, and observes that this statement does not agree with that of the Dewan of Narsingpur, who informed Government that there is no distress in Narsingpur. It is further observed that if the statement of the *Utkaldipika* be true, then the relief arrangements made in Dhenkanal cannot be very satisfactory.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
June 27th, 1908.

121. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th June supports

The Explosives and Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Acts of 1908 supported.

the provisions of the Explosives and Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Acts of 1908, and observes that the Government of India was compelled to have recourse to legislation by the misguided zeal of a certain number of men, who wanted to spread revolutionary ideas and doctrines through the medium of newspapers. It is not the duty of the Press to excite discontent, disorder and sedition, and invite unrest in the country. The Press should always be on the side of order, peace and good government. Those that create disorder or rebellion in the country, must take the consequences, and no honest citizen should sympathise with them.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
July 1st, 1908.

122. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 1st July is glad to

The proposed increase of salaries of Government Ministerial officers approved.

learn that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal, submitted by the Government of India, to increase the present salaries of the Ministerial officers, serving in different

Government offices in India.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
July 1st, 1908.

The demise of the Raja of Balarampur mourned.

123. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 1st July mourns the death of the Raja of Killa Balarampur in the district of Cuttack.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
July 1st, 1908.

124. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 1st July is satisfied

The Birthday Honours List, and a few suggestions connected therewith.

with the Birthday Honours List in general, and with the titles conferred on the Rajas of Sonapur and Athgarh in particular. The writer hopes that the title of Raja will be conferred on the Proprietor of Kanika, and that of Rai Bahadur on Babu Gauri Sankar Rai, the editor of the *Utkaldipika*, both of whom have distinguished themselves by their public services in Orissa.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
July 1st, 1908.

125. A correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 1st

The necessity of a fair-weather road in the Balasore district pointed out.

July writes to say that a *kutchra* road, connecting the main *kutchra* road in village Pithapur, in the Baliapal thana of the Balasore district, with the village embankment in that place, is urgently

wanted.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 2nd, 1908.

126. Referring to the order of the Cuttack Magistrate, prohibiting the Garjati sufferers from attending the Baxibazar *Annachhatra*, founded by Babu Padan Sahu, and ultimately compelling them to leave the Cuttack

Discussion on the abolition of the Baxibazar *annachhatra*.

town, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 2nd July observes that this order of the Magistrate will not satisfy the public, and that the Magistrate would have done better had he asked the founders of the *Annachhatra* to select a more suitable place for the charitable institution from the very beginning.

127. Referring to the damage suit instituted by Babu Brajendra Kisore Rai Chaudhuri, a Zamindar in the Mymensingh district, against Mr. Clarke, the late Magistrate of that district and the judgment of the Calcutta High Court thereon, giving a decree in favour of the plaintiff, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 2nd July observes that this judgment will induce many Magistrates not to rely too much on the accuracy of the police reports.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 2nd, 1908.

128. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 2nd July quotes the *Star of Utkal* and the *Utkaldipika* to show that famine prevails in the Garjat States of Dhenkanal and Narsingpur, and that no satisfactory arrangements have been made for the relief of the distressed people in those States, as many women and children belonging to those States were daily fed at the Baxibazar *annachhatra*, Cuttack, by Babu Padan Sahu.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 2nd, 1908.

129. Referring to the organisation of the proposed Fishery Board, which will be soon started in Bengal, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 2nd July suggests that Balasore, Puri and Cuttack should have each a representative on the Board, as Orissa has an extensive fishery ground, both inland and out in the sea. The fishermen of the country, who make a living by fishery, and whose calling may be affected by the deliberations of the Board, should have a representative on the Board to protect their interests.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 2nd, 1908.

130. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July states that famine prevails in Parikud, Malud, Kakatpur, Nimapara and other places in the Puri district, that many people in the famine-stricken tracts have been compelled to sell off the bamboo rafters (*rua*) of their own huts in order to purchase a little food, that others with their wives and children are leaving their hearth and home to go to foreign places, and that in every village in those tracts large numbers of beggars are found roving hither and thither in quest of alms which are found nowhere. The writer says that such heart-rending news are coming to him from many places, and that he is at a loss to find out any remedy for such a state of things. He hopes that the Collector of Puri will see his way to save these people from the effects of starvation.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

131. Referring to the closing of the *annachhatra* at Baxibazar, Cuttack, which was feeding a large number of poor men and women, most of whom were Garjat people, by the order of the Cuttack Magistrate, resulting in the practical expulsion of those distressed people from the Cuttack town, the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July observes that this is a matter of great regret, and that the Magistrate might have kept the *annachhatra* a-going by transferring the institution to a different place, or by fixing a particular route for those distressed men and women.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

132. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July states that cholera prevails in Puri in a sporadic form without assuming any serious aspect.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

133. The *Hinjalikatu* correspondent of the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July states that cases of cholera occur here and there in that place.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

134. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July states that an Association has been established at Khurda with the object of improving the agricultural and industrial products of that subdivision of the Puri district. Many of the residents have resolved to wear clothes woven by the local weavers.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

135. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July states that a company

A company of *swadeshi* volunteers helping the pilgrims during the last *Rathjatra* festival in Puri.

of *swadeshi* volunteers, about 200 in number, which passed by the name of *Santan*, came to Puri on the occasion of the late *Rathjatra* festival and helped

the pilgrims in various ways. The disinterested services of these volunteers in the cause of humanity are highly spoken of. The writer hopes that young Uriyas should learn something from these volunteers.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
July 3rd, 1908.

136. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 3rd July states that the *Rath-*

The *Rathjatra* festival in Puri.

jatra festival in Puri passed off quietly and successfully under the able supervision of the Manager of

the Puri temple. The Magistrate of Puri, aided by the Superintendent of Police and the District Engineer, was not only able to preserve the peace, but to see that the cars were efficiently built and drawn in the most satisfactory way. The Civil Surgeon, who was also the Chief Health Officer of the town, inspected the lodging-houses thoroughly. The Municipality did its work satisfactorily. There were very few cholera cases in the Puri town, and this gave great satisfaction to all the pilgrims, whose number is estimated to have been 40,000. The cars were not only strongly built, but beautifully decorated.

GARJATBASINI,
July 3rd, 1908.

137. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July complains that the people of Talcher get their *dak* one day late, and that its subscribers do not get the *Garjatbasini* regularly.

Postal complaints.

The attention of the Postal authorities is drawn to these matters at once.

GARJATBASINI,
July 3rd, 1908.

138. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July is glad to learn that the

The bestowal of the titles of Maharaja and Raja Bahadur on the ruling Chiefs of Sonepur and Athgarh, respectively, approved.

title of Maharaja has been conferred on the Raja of Sonepur, and that of Raja Bahadur on the Raja of Athgarh, and observes that the recognition of merit on the part of Government will exercise a

wholesome influence on the younger generation of the Ruling Chiefs, who may, by good work, aspire to such titles in time.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

139. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that several small

Repairs of some bridges on the Cuttack-Angul Road urgently needed.

bridges on the Cuttack-Angul Road have been broken down by torrents due to the recent heavy showers of rain, and that their repairs must be taken up in hand at once in the interests of the

wheeled traffic and travellers.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

Distribution of rice and pice in Dhenkanal.

140. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that rice and pice are being distributed to the famished people in Dhenkanal once in

every week.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

141. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that rice is avail-

The high price of rice in Talcher.

able in sufficient quantities in the market, though the prices are very high.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

Cholera in Dhenkanal.

142. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that cholera prevails in several places in

Dhenkanal.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

Cholera and small-pox in Athgarh.

143. The Athgarh correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that cholera and small-pox prevail in the Athgarh State.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

The weather and agriculture in Angul.

144. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that good showers of rain fell in Angul almost every day, and that the agricultural opera-

tions are proceeding briskly.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

145. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that the rainfall on the 30th June and 1st July was so heavy that rivers and canals were filled to the brim.

A heavy rainfall in Talcher.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

The weather and agriculture in Pallahera.

146. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that good showers of rain fell in the Pallahera State, thereby helping agricultural opera-

tions to proceed smoothly.

147. The Athgarh correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that the rainfall in Athgarh is good, and that the agriculturists are busy with their work.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

The weather and agriculture in Athgarh.

148. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July is glad to find that the Raja of Talcher has turned his attention towards the management of *devotar* properties in that State. The income of these properties is not small, but the management is so bad that properties intended for service of gods and goddesses and for charitable objects is being wasted in various ways. The Raja has therefore appointed a special officer to look after their management.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

149. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that the *Rath Jatra* festival passed off quietly in that State. The prevalence of cholera in the State had prevented many from joining the ceremonies. Thus the attendance of votaries and sight-seers was not very large. The Raja, aided by his Magistrates and Police-officers, was present on the spot to preserve the peace. It is said that the cars were built in an excellent manner under the supervision of Mr. Jagannath Samanta, the Superintendent of the Talcher workshop.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

150. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 4th July states that the anniversary of the King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated with due *eclat* at the head-quarters of that State. All the public offices were closed, and rice with pice was distributed among 500 poor men and women. A public meeting was held with the object of praying to God to bless His Majesty with peace, prosperity and long life.

GARJATBASINI,
July 4th, 1908.

151. The Kisannagar correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that food-stuffs are scarce in that part of the Cuttack district, that the chakla kanungo gave the people hopes that rice would be distributed to them shortly; that though two months have passed, no rice is forthcoming; that the people of that part applied several times to the authorities, but all to no purpose, that the roads having become impassable on account of the rains, merchants and traders, who deal in rice in that part have stopped selling that important article of food, and that hundreds of *kangalis* are roving about in the local market. The agriculturists have not yet finished sowing half their fields, as they have no seed-grains in their possession; consequently the fields are lying uncultivated. During the recent rainfall, which continued for four days, one thousand persons remained without any food.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

152. The Ranpur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that rice is scarce in village Sunakhala in that *kill*a, and that even Police-officers fail to purchase rice on ready cash terms.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

153. The Angul correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that famine prevails in village Talmal, in the Angul district; that rice sells there at 5 seers and *khud* (broken rice) at 6 seers per rupee; that the poor people who manage to get a little rice or *khud*, either from the relief camp or from the bazar, try to support their family by preparing cakes of rice mixed with the soft substance contained within the stones of mangoes and the seeds of *saptaphena*, a thorny shrub; that the mango stones and the seeds of *saptaphena* are not available in sufficient quantities; and that this sort of living has induced cholera in several parts of the Angul district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

154. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that a small boat, overloaded with cargo, sank in the Kathjuri river, and that the water in the river not being very deep, no life was lost. It is, however, advisable that the Police should keep an eye on the loading of boats in the river.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

An accident in the Kathjuri river.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

155. The Kisanagar correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that a tiger, which remains in the Kaijang forest, has killed six cows, that though huntsmen have expressed their desire to bag it, the zemindar of the place does not give permission, on the ground that the forest would grow if a tiger were to remain in it, that travellers cannot pass by the forest through fear of the tiger, and that it is regrettable that the local authorities do not pay any attention to the complaints of the people.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

156. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that 15 persons died of cholera in the Cuttack town last week.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

157. The Khurda correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that cholera prevails in the Khurda Subdivision of the Puri district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

158. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that cows and bullocks are either stolen from houses or from grazing grounds in Malipara in Dandimal, in Khurda, and killed immediately with a view to carry off their skins to distant places. This has proved simply intolerable to the people of that part of the Puri district, who look up to the Police for the suppression of the crime at once.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

159. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that the *Rathjatra* festival in Puri was a splendid success. The rites and ceremonies were punctually observed, whereby great relief was given to the votaries, pilgrims and sightseers, whose number came up to 40,000. The cars presented marks of superior workmanship, and were decorated in a beautiful manner. The District Magistrate, the District Engineer and the District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Divisional Commissioner, were present before the cars, and were satisfied with the arrangements made for their motion. The cars reached the *gundaicha* temple in one day, which was no doubt very creditable to the Manager. Most of the pilgrims came from Eastern Bengal, and they returned to their homes safely. The health of Puri was good. Rents of lodging-houses went up to Rs. 2 per pilgrim in the case of *kutsha* houses, and to Rs. 4 in the case of *pucca* houses.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

160. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July states that the *Rathjatra* festival was celebrated in the compound of God Baldebji in Kendrapara with usual ceremonies and rites, but the prevailing distress in that part of the Cuttack district prevented many from joining the festival. Hence the attendance was poor: cholera had also damped the spirits of many. A few showers of rain helped to disturb the ceremonies to a certain extent.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 4th, 1908.

161. Referring to the Kankinara bomb outrage on the Eastern Bengal State Railway the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th July observes, that a very bad time has come for India, as some people are determined to create disorders in the country. As a new danger is approaching, it behoves the authorities to punish the offenders severely.

UTKAL SAKTI,
July 4th, 1908.

162. The *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that the flood in the river Subarnarekha has done great injury to the agriculturists, by washing off the sprouts of paddy plants from their fields in which they had sown all the seed grains that were in their possession. They are unable to sow their fields a second time, as they have no more seed-grains with them.

UTKAL SAKTI,
July 4th, 1908.

163. The Bhadrak correspondent of the *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that rice sells at 7 seers per rupee at Bhadrak, and that the people are passing their days in great distress.

UTKAL SAKTI,
July 4th, 1908.

164. The Cuttack correspondent of the *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that many houses were reduced to ashes by fire in Machuabazar, in the Cuttack town.

165. The *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that cholera prevails in Kendrapara in the Cuttack district, and that about 22 deaths are attributable to that cause. *UTKAL SAKTI, July 4th, 1908.*
Cholera in Kendrapara.
166. The *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that cholera prevails in several parts of the Puri town, and that 5 or 6 persons are attacked daily with this disease. *UTKAL SAKTI, July 4th, 1908.*
Cholera in Puri.
167. The *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that cholera prevails in Deogarh, the chief town of Bamra, that many persons are dying of that disease, and that the Raja of Bamra has made good arrangements to arrest the progress of the disease. *UTKAL SAKTI, July 4th, 1908.*
Cholera in Bamra.
168. The *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July states that cholera has become more severe in Surda, Indipur and other places in the Ganjam district. *UTKAL SAKTI, July 4th, 1908.*
Cholera in Ganjam.
169. The *Utkal Sakti* [Calcutta] of the 4th July advises the people of Orissa to adopt the system of reserving a handful of rice in a pot or vessel before it is sent to the kitchen for cooking purposes every day for the benefit of the poor in the country. If this system is faithfully and religiously observed in every family, a good quantity of rice will be available in the country for the poor and the helpless. *UTKAL SAKTI, July 4th, 1908.*
A proposal to dedicate a handful of rice per day to the poor and the helpless in Orissa.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th August, 1908.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 8th August 1908.

CONTENTS.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(h)—General—
Nil.	The situation in Bombay ... 243
	Government established by law ... ib.
	The Bombay disturbances ... ib.
	The Tilak case ... ib.
	The revelations of the Tilak trial ... 244
	The Jutogh tragedy ... ib.
	Ditto ditto ... ib.
	Mr. McAlpin and the Bengal Secretariat clerks ... 245
	Affairs in East Bengal ... ib.
	An appeal to Sir Andrew Fraser ... ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	III.—LEGISLATION.
(a)—Police—	An Indian member for the Executive Council ... 245
Punitive police in Jessore district ... 241	Contempt of Government established by law ... ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
The jury in the Tilak case ... 241	Nil.
Punishment of political offenders ... ib.	
Pitiless character of Mr. Tilak's prosecution ... 242	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
Basirhat <i>swadeshi</i> case ... ib.	Famine in Meherpur subdivision ... 246
The case of Hoti Lal Varma ... ib.	Septic tanks ... ib.
Durga Charan Sanyal's case ... ib.	Steeping jute in water ... ib.
Darjeeling Mail assault case ... ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
(c)—Jails—	Extremist and moderate ... 246
Nil.	League of Indian agitators formed on the Pacific coast ... ib.
(d)—Education—	The Statesman and the recent <i>swadeshi</i> demonstration ... 247
Nil.	Love and hatred ... ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	The football fracas ... ib.
Nil.	The meaning of the 7th of August ... 248
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	What is true <i>swadeshi</i> ? ... ib.
Nil.	
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.	

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BENGALUR.
6th Aug. 1908.

980. The *Bengalee* protests against the quartering of punitive police at Lohagara in the district of Jessore. The ostensible reason for the imposition of the force is that the bazar at Lohagara was burnt down some time ago, and that the police have not so far been able to trace the culprits. The insinuation evidently is that the villagers and the people of the neighbourhood know who the culprits are, but are unwilling to disclose their names. The theory is improbable on the face of it. It is hardly conceivable that among a mixed population, including the very men whose shops were burnt and property damaged, there should have been none willing to help the police in the detection of the offenders, if they could possibly do so. As a matter of fact, the people of the locality did render the police all the assistance in their power. If it is suspected to be a case of *swadeshites* combining to injure merchants dealing in *belati* goods, those who entertain this suspicion must be prepared to face the logic of their theory. If the whole population have become such enthusiastic champions of *swadeshi* that not all the efforts of the police and the executive, not even the threat of the imposition of a punitive police force, can induce them to betray the men who were responsible for the burning of the bazar, does it stand to reason that there should have been any difficulty in persuading the dealers in foreign goods, by quite peaceful means, to convert themselves into *swadeshi* dealers? Surely, the dealers in foreign goods had no reason to prefer that kind of goods, unless they thought that there was still a demand for them. The very fact that the shops existed and had been doing some sort of business is proof that a portion of the population at least had not yet been converted into strict *swadeshites*. If the imposition of punitive police is unwarrantable in the circumstances of the case, it is an act of tremendous folly, because it has been resorted to in a year of such severe scarcity.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

981. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that the report of the correspondent of the *Bengalee* regarding the empanelling of the jury for the trial of Mr. Tilak, discloses a scandal which requires an explanation. It is said that sixteen Europeans were called at first, one after the other. Why was this done? As the liberty of Mr. Tilak rested entirely on the selection of jurors against whom not a breath of suspicion could be raised, the authorities should have managed the matter in the most scrupulous manner possible. But the very fact that of the nine jurors seven were Europeans shows that very little care was taken in this respect. The result has naturally not enhanced but lowered the prestige of both the Government and the High Court.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1908.

982. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* enquires why Messrs. Chidambaram, Siva, and Tilak have been transported. No one can have the hardihood to say that their speeches and writings offered any incitement to violence, nor did they intend to produce physical force. They simply used certain expressions which might create a mere feeling of contempt or hatred, but nothing more. And against whom was this feeling created? Surely it was not against "Government" as defined in the Penal Code. And yet Indian Judges thought that they were not only justified in convicting them of sedition but in passing the highest penalty, next to death, upon one, and ten and six years' transportation, respectively, upon two others! That is to say, these humanity-staggering punishments have been inflicted upon them for simply using words which did not create any disturbance, or which, it was never the intention of those who used them, should produce such a result! By transporting them or meting out to them the treatment of ordinary convicts, the authorities only create the very feeling of disaffection which they seek to eradicate. What can be more monstrous than that these men—all men of honour—should be treated in this fashion for the discharge of their public duties?

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1908.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th August 1908.

983. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the conduct of Mr. Justice Davar in the recent Tilak case resembles in many respects that of the late Mr. Justice Strachey when the latter tried Mr. Tilak eleven years ago on a charge of sedition, and convicted and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The trial given to Mr. Tilak on the present occasion has not been in any way better than what he got in 1897, when several gross blunders were committed in order to bag him. The journal also finds fault with the Advocate-General of Bombay for rejecting Mr. Tilak's application for a certificate. The formidable array of charges contained in his application tells a ghastly tale indeed, and the journal wonders Mr. Branson did not see his way to certify to the correctness of any one of them.

BENGALUR,
31st July 1908.

984. The *Bengalee* regards the refusal of Mr. Dunlop, the trying Magistrate in the Basirhat *swadeshi* case, to entertain the petition for withdrawal of the case made by the complainant as extraordinary. Why should he have rejected the petition for withdrawal of the case? Nobody is more interested in the prosecution of the case than the complainant. If he was anxious to withdraw it, what business was it of the Magistrate to insist that the case must be proceeded with? The zeal displayed by the Magistrate clearly shows how anxious some Magistrates are to suppress *swadeshi*. They forget, however, that if *swadeshi* could be suppressed so easily, it would have died long ago, at least in East Bengal. The present case seems to the journal to be exactly of a kind which calls for the intervention of superior authority.

INDIAN NATION,
3rd Aug. 1908.

985. While so much complaint has been made of the sentence passed on Tilak, the *Indian Nation* wonders that so little notice has been taken of the sentence of seven years' transportation passed on Hoti Lal Varma by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh. The offence of the prisoner consisted in sending a seditious telegram to a Calcutta newspaper. Sedition conveyed in a letter or a telegram addressed to a newspaper is a very different thing from sedition appearing in an editorial column. Seven years of transportation for a few lines of telegram, seems an unduly hard sentence, altogether out of proportion to the guilt. If the telegram had not been published, the sender could not have been prosecuted. Why was it published at all? If the newspaper that published it, withdraws it, does it still retain its character as a published message fit to be prosecuted? Admitting that in law an offence was committed, is seven years' transportation a fitting sentence? It is said that papers were found in the possession of the accused that showed that he was a party to a conspiracy. Should he not then have been separately tried for membership of a conspiracy, and, if convicted, separately punished? If he was a conspirator, why have not his fellow-conspirators been tried? If the man is poor, his friends ought to subscribe for an appeal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th August 1908.

986. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* declares that the sentence passed on Durga Charan Sanyal has simply shocked the Province; and no wonder when one considers the fact that out of the five jurors who sat with the Sessions Judge of Alipur to try him, four declared him "not guilty" and only one, a *Sahab* brought in a verdict of "guilty" against him. In no other country in the world would such a verdict of the absolute majority be slighted and a reference made to the High Court against it. Then, again, Durga Charan got two years' at the Bogra or first trial; and if he had not appealed against it, he would by this time have served out half his term. But because he felt aggrieved at the punishment inflicted upon him and appealed for justice, he has, after having knocked his head against post and pillar for about a year, been rewarded at last with four years' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGALUR,
6th August 1908.

987. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the conviction of Durga Charan Sanyal and the sentence passed on him will be received with profound sorrow and dissatisfaction by the Indian community throughout Bengal, and the feeling will be shared by the rest of the country. It is these wrong convictions and disproportionate sentences which more than anything else add to the prevailing

Darjeeling Mail assault case.

discontent; for they are calculated to shake public confidence in the quality of British justice. The fact should not be overlooked that Durga Charan Sanyal is past 60 and the sentence means his death.

(h)—General.

988. The *Bengalee* considers it absurd to say that the demonstrations in Bombay, which were unfortunately followed by serious disturbances, were the work of political agitators. The vast majority of the mill-hands in Bombay are Mahrattas; and to every one of them Tilak is the god of his idolatry. No extraneous influence was needed to rouse them to indignation at the result of a trial which even the most moderate opinion in Bombay condemned. It was a most grievous mistake to have let loose the police among the strikers. The interference of the police added to the gravity of the situation. If the strikers had been left alone, they would probably have quietly dispersed; at any rate, that is the view held by a large section of the people in Bombay. The feeling against the shooting down of innocent men is so strong that there is a talk of a deputation waiting upon the Governor on the subject. Then, again, it was most unwise to have held the trial in Bombay. If the Government really believed that Mr. Tilak had written seditious articles, the trial in Bombay gave the greatest possible publicity to these articles; and, further, if the trial had been held at Poona, there would not in all probability have been that ferment among the mill-hands of Bombay which has been the cause of so much mischief. Altogether it was one long chapter of blunders, unrelieved by wisdom or sagacity.

BENGALIEE.
31st July 1908.

989. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that Mr. Buchanan's reply to a question put by Dr. Rutherford, in which the former said that it was impossible for Government to remit a portion of Mr. Tilak's sentence as they would thereby "stultify themselves by traversing a verdict and prosecution which they themselves had instituted," inculcates a principle which is alike novel and dangerous. First of all, it seems, either Reuter has not correctly reported the Under-Secretary of State for India or had used language which is not quite intelligible. For Government had no doubt instituted the prosecution, but what had they to do with the verdict? "Yet we are told that both verdict and prosecution had been instituted by Government. All the Sessions cases are instituted by Government. Sometimes they drop some of these cases for various reasons. Do they thereby stultify themselves? Sometimes, again, the accused in these cases are discharged or acquitted. Surely, that also does not in any way stultify the Crown? In a murder case, again, it now and then happens that even when a culprit is sentenced to be hanged, Government commute the death-sentence to one of transportation for life. If such action is not impossible and does not stultify Government by traversing a prosecution which they themselves instituted, why should the reduction of Mr. Tilak's sentence be regarded as impossible and stultifying? Government surely have nothing to do with the conviction of and sentence on a prisoner: they are matters in which the judicial court is alone concerned."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
31st July 1908.

990. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that Sir George Clarke is to be thanked for the tactful manner in which he has handled a difficult situation. He has been strong without being unnecessarily harsh, and has displayed sound statesmanship by issuing a conciliatory proclamation to the people, asking for their support and warning them against the danger of defying the constituted authority.

HINDOO PATRIOT.
1st August 1908.

991. The refusal of the Secretary of State to recommend at least a partial remission of the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak, reminds the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the sentence passed on Mr. O'Connell of Ireland—how it was quashed by the House of Lords and what effect this had upon the repeal agitation in Ireland. Although Mr. O'Connell's offence was considerably graver than that of Mr. Tilak, the House of Lords revised the judgment of the lower Court. The result was that Mr. O'Connell was ultimately released and his release went a

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
3rd Aug. 1908.

long way towards pacifying the prevailing feeling of unrest. In short, the agitation died a natural death. Who can say that a remission of the monstrous sentence passed on Mr. Tilak may not produce a similar result in India too?

BANDE MATARAM,
3rd August 1908.

992. *Bande Mataram* writes:—"The utter lack of statesmanship betrayed by the British Government in the prosecution of Tilak, is proved by the helplessness to which both the Government and the so-called moderate leaders of Bombay find themselves now in the face of the very serious discontent that it has distinctly created among the classes and the masses alike in that Presidency. As Sir George Clarke said, the British Government in India is still sufficiently strong in brute force to be able to quell any disorder, however widespread, among the subject population, with the utmost ease and despatch. But the helplessness of the Government that we speak of here is not a physical ailment, but a moral condition. It is not enough that a Government should be able to quell popular disorder and mob-rising through the agency of the army or the armed police, by shooting down unruly and excited crowds like dogs, but that it should so appeal to the moral instincts of the populace that the innate sense of order and humanity in them would be enlisted of itself in favour of peace and law, and would support any necessary measures even of physical force that may have to be applied in the interests of these. It is here that the actual helplessness of the Indian Government comes in. They have sentenced Tilak to transportation. They have quelled the riots by shooting down a number of people. The markets have been reopened. Business has been resumed. Quiet and peace have been restored to the city. But have the feelings of the people been restored to their former condition? Are their mental or moral attitudes towards the bureaucracy the same now as they were before Tilak's trial and sentence? Have they the same confidence to-day in the justice of the British Government in India as they had before this trial? And if there has been such a change in the mental or moral attitude of the people towards the Government as recent disturbances and, far more than the disturbances themselves, what that general dissatisfaction and irritation in the public mind, of which these were clearly an erratic outburst clearly proves, the position of the bureaucracy must be said have been weakened by Tilak's trial and sentence a hundred times more than his comments even if they were far more outspoken or, as some would call it, violent,—than they actually were, could ever make it."

The revelations of the Tilak trial.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
4th Aug. 1908.

993. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that the conduct of Corporal Cullen of No. 1 Mountain Battery in shooting the "draby" because he was incensed at the murder of the European nurse by the Pathan, betrays a laxity in discipline which is complimentary neither to the British army nor to Lord Kitchener. If British soldiers were thus to be allowed to prey on the lives of innocent Indians without orders, it would be setting a very bad example to all—to Europeans as also to Indians, and put a premium on violent crime in all sorts of hideous and aggravated forms and make India the permanent residence of unrest and anarchy. The illiterate Pathan was maddened by brutal lust—a personal feeling or distemper; but what pretext had the Corporal, whose example would naturally be followed by the privates under him, in shooting the "draby"? None to speak of. He says he was incensed by the dastardly outrage, but there was the law to vindicate the poor nurse. Such outrages ought to be checked more in the interests of the rulers than in those of the Indians.

The Jutogh tragedy.

BENGALUR,
5th August 1908.

994. While condemning in the strongest possible manner the outrage committed by a Pathan upon a young nurse at Simla, the *Bengalee* feels bound to say that the offence committed by the Pathan can be no justification—no palliation even for the crime said to have been committed by a Corporal of No. 1 Mountain Battery, who took a carbine and shot the first native he came across. This was disgraceful conduct, quite as cowardly as that of the Pathan. Nay more; the crime of the Corporal has one element in it which does not seem to have formed part of the other crime. Because an Indian had killed a European, the Corporal wanted to kill the first Indian he met with. The lack of

The Jutogh tragedy.

discipline which he thus betrayed and the racial feeling he evidently imported into his crime ought to be taken suitable notice of by the authorities. In the interests of the Government as well as the people, the feeling which seems to have inspired the action of the Corporal must be promptly discouraged. Europeans as well as Indians, officials as well as non-officials, must be taught respect for law and legal procedure.

995. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

Mr. McAlpin and the Bengal Secretariat clerks.

“‘How do you manage, then?’ This is the question which is oftenest put to the clerks by Mr. McAlpin. What an eloquent query! The five little words, indeed, cover a world of meaning. Mr. McAlpin’s task is to find out for Government how its faithful servants (subordinate clerks) in the Secretariat are faring on the pay fixed for them. And the above little interrogatory, which rises to his lips in the case of almost every clerk he is examining, furnishes sufficient information on the point. And the answer is equally significant, it being (with a bowed head and wan smile)—‘Somehow, Sir.’ Do not the two syllables, to those who know, convey a complete tragedy in five acts? It is, however, no heart-rending romance evolved out of the imagination to afford intellectual diversion. It is no poetic invention, to give the pleasure of a painful sensation, by way of a mental recreation. It is the every-day experience, and life-long experience, of nine-tenths of our educated gentry.”

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1908.

996. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards the transfer of Messrs. Clarke, Emerson, Jack, and Buller either to the wilds of Assam or to non-executive departments as an

Affairs in East Bengal.

indication of returning sense on which the present Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam are to be congratulated. That there is scarcely any ferment anywhere in the new Province may fairly be credited to the fact that Magistrates of the stamp of officers mentioned above have been replaced by others who do not seem to pin their faith on either repression or anti-Indian feeling.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th August 1908.

997. The *Bengalee* has received a copy of a memorial addressed to

An appeal to Sir Andrew Fraser.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by the inhabitants of 25 villages within the jurisdiction of thana Horipal in the Serampur subdivision of the Hooghly district. The memorialists complain that the Mohant of Tarkeswar has obtained permission of the Court for the survey of the lands of his patni taluk and the survey operations are attended with grievous hardship to the memorialists, especially in these days of scarcity. They say that they are obliged to attend the *amins* from day to day, to the serious detriment of their daily work, their only source of income. They make serious allegations against the *amins* who are employed, and they add that hundreds of cases have either been or are being instituted against them which “are unnecessarily protracted by the Mohant with a view to harass the raiyats.”

The journal hopes the Government will come to the rescue of these poor people.

BENGALIEE,
6th August 1908.

III.—LEGISLATION.

998. The *Bengalee* declares every one will welcome the appointment

An Indian member for the Executive Council.

to the Supreme Council of an Indian member, whose special function it will be to deal with all important cases, Finance, Public Works, Education, Police, Law and Justice, purely from the Indian point of view, who will represent Indian sentiment on the Council, and whose recorded opinion, unless it is accepted by the Viceroy’s Council, will be entitled to be placed before the Council of the Secretary of State for final decision. In this way alone can Indian views and requirements be brought home to the attention of His Majesty’s Government.

BENGALIEE,
1st August 1908.

999. According to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*’s interpretation of the sedition section, if any one excites people to regard a provincial ruler as a cruel tyrant and disobey his authority he is liable to be hauled up

Contempt of Government established by law.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th August 1908.

under the section, for he thereby brings his office into contempt and hatred. But if he indulges in a violent denunciation of any particular act or measure of the ruler, he commits no offence, protected as he is by the explanation to the section. Similarly, one does not commit an offence by condemning any policy or institution, any law or the constitution of the Government, for these are not at all touched by the section according to the definition of the word "Government" in section 17 of the Code. Thus, section 124A makes penal only such writings and speeches as excite hatred or contempt towards the dignity of and respect due to persons holding the position of executive rulers as such. So long as the definition of "Government" in section 17 of the Penal Code remains as it is, this must be the only reasonable construction which can be put upon section 124A.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BENGALIEE,
31st July 1908.

1000. The *Bengalee* desires to associate itself with the appeal made on behalf of the famine-stricken people of the subdivision of Meherpur, and hopes that the public will contribute according to their means to the fund opened by the unofficial Committee which has been formed for the purpose of supplementing the relief work organised by the Government.

BENGALIEE,
1st August, 1908.

1001. The *Bengalee* calls attention to the baneful effects of the installation of septic tanks on the banks of the Hooghly and of the practice of discharging the water from the tanks into the river. The mischief is growing, and the general impression is that the increase of some of the more virulent diseases in the localities affected by the introduction of septic tanks, is largely due to them. Surely the lives of men are of some value to the Administration, and a system which injuriously affects so many men ought to be modified without a moment's delay?

BENGALIEE,
6th Aug. 1908.

1002. The *Bengalee* begs to draw the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the recurring evil, repeated year after year, in the form of steeping jute in tanks and rivers which often form the only sources of water-supply to the people. It is true the cultivators make a splendid profit, but health is the first consideration in life and should not be overlooked.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANDE MATARAM AM.
1st Aug. 1908.

1003. *Bande Mataram* observes that the Tilak case has already done one good: it has considerably narrowed down the line of demarcation between the two great political parties. The old line of demarcation between the exponents of popular opinion like the *Bengalee* or the *Patrika* or itself, is being gradually narrowed. Not only is this happening in Bengal, but the same process seems to be in progress even in Bombay, where only a few days back anti-Tilak or anti-Nationalist sentiments ran so high. Persecutions always strengthen the cause which they seek to destroy, and Tilak's noble sacrifice cannot go in vain.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
3rd Aug. 1908.

1004. The *Hindoo Patriot* announces, on the authority of the *Times*, that a league of Indian agitators is being formed on the Pacific coast, the real object of which is undoubtedly to work mischief and make the present situation in the country more complicated than ever. These arch-traitors to the pro-British Government have made Seattle their headquarters and have started an organ which rejoices in the rather alluring name of *Free Hindusthan*. It is hoped that before long the world will know from where the league obtain funds, and the Government will no doubt properly deal with the persons who are financing the league. It is also stated that one of the leaders of the movement is now in New York to secure the help of the enemies of Great Britain in the United States. The correspondent of the

Times further states that the formation of the league has had its incentive in the bad treatment of the Indians in Columbia and other British territories. As for the league, the detectives of Scotland Yard should be on the alert.

BENGALUR.
4th Aug. 1908.

1005. In refutation of the suggestion of the *Statesman* conveyed in its article on the recent *swadeshi* demonstration in College Square, the *Bengalee* urges that the *swadeshi* movement is based upon love of country and not hatred of the foreigner. The creed of the *swadeshite*, the vow which he renews every year, is prompted by the highest patriotism and a passionate desire to help the industrial regeneration of the country. It is not that he hates the foreigner and his commodities and, therefore, declines to purchase them, but that whenever he can get the home-made article, he will purchase it in preference to the foreign article even at a sacrifice. Is not this a sentiment worthy of all praise—a sentiment, indeed, which partly contributed to the up-building of English industries? The *swadeshite* confines himself to moral persuasion and to means that are perfectly legal and legitimate. He will not break the law—that is as much his creed as *swadeshim* itself. It is conceded that there have been abuses here and there. But is a perfectly legitimate movement to be condemned because some people, in the exuberance of their zeal, have been led to excesses? Is not this a danger to which all movements, however useful and legitimate, are liable? Nor is the fact to be overlooked that such excesses only mark the beginning of a great movement when it seeks to assert for itself a definite place in the life of the nation. In its first struggle for self-assertion, the movement assumes a militant attitude, but when it has secured for itself its rightful position, it becomes normal and temperate.

1006. *Bande Mataram* declares it would be the merest affectation to contend that the Nationalist Movement in India can, under existing conditions, and in the mass, be absolutely free from a little more or less of hatred and rude ill-will. Love of country is the very soul and essence of this movement, and this love is a very jealous thing, which brooks no sort of rivalry or competition. The Nationalist loves his country and his people above all other countries and peoples on earth. This love is a positive sentiment, and in its normal condition, it implies absolutely no hatred or ill-feeling towards any other people or country, but when abnormal conditions intervene and there are conflicts and competitions between one's own country and another, then there comes in naturally and inevitably an element of hatred and ill-will also into this love. India was not unwilling to accept England as her guide, philosopher, and friend. It is the grasping folly of British Indian administration and exploitation that has deprived the British Government and the British nation of their accepted title to be the friendly emancipators of India. Not English education but British greed both of power and pelf has really awakened the consciousness in the Indian people of the natural and irreconcilable conflict of their economic and political interests with those of England, and has quickened this element of hatred in Indian patriotism. As long as there is a conflict between the interests of one's own country and those of another, as long as every advance in wealth or education of a people means a corresponding loss to another, so long patriotism must involve some element of hatred and ill-will. We may regret it, but we cannot cure this evil without a settlement of the conflict of interests to which it owes its origin. The Anglo-Indian administrator or exploiter may condemn this hateful patriotism as much as he likes, but as long as the economic and political interests of the British nation or of the British Empire are not absolutely reconciled with those of the Indian people, so long this element of hatred or ill-will will not be eliminated from Indian patriotism. The attempt to cure it by repressive measures will have a contrary effect, and instead of lessening and weakening it will be sure to increase and strengthen this hatred and ill-will. Persecutions and prosecutions may suppress the outer expression of these, but to deny natural expression to human sentiment does not kill, but only deepens it the more.

BANDE MATARAM.
4th August 1908.

1007. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks that those who have read the account of the *mêlée* must have been struck by the arrest of the Bengalis and their conviction,

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
5th August 1908.

The football fracas.

whereas the fault originally lay with the Europeans. Indeed, the injuries on the persons of the two lads punished leave no doubt whatever that they had been more sinned against than sinning. It is the tiny straw which always indicates the direction of the mighty wind; so it is these little affairs which always indicate how the great unrest is being engineered. The journal believes, therefore, that responsible rulers who are answerable to God and man for the good government of this vast continent and its teeming population, should pause to consider what they are doing and what would be the inevitable result of their present mode of action and unsympathetic attitude.

BANDE MATARAM,
5th Aug. 1908.

1008. *Bande Mataram* calls upon the people to celebrate the 7th of August in a spirit and after a fashion suitable to its "great and glorious" meaning. "Let it be a reconsecration of the whole of Bengal to the new spirit and the new life, a purification of heart and mind to make it the undivided possession and the consecrated temple and habitation of the mother. And, secondly, let it be a calm, brave, and masculine reaffirmation of our independent existence. The bureaucracy has flung itself with savage fury on the new activities of our national life; it has attempted to trample on and break to pieces under its armed heel our economical boycott; it has made the service of the motherland penal in her young men; it has visited with the prison and transportation the preaching of Nationalism by the elder men. The 7th of August must be an emphatic answer to these persecutions and prohibitions. The boycott must be reaffirmed, and this time in its purity and simplicity, as the national policy to which all are committed. The prohibition circular must be definitely and unmistakably challenged and negatived in action. Let there be a procession of students led by those venerable leaders of Bengal who are also Professors of the Government University. And let us see afterwards what the bureaucracy can do and what it dare do to the men who refuse to give up their lifelong and sacred occupation at an alien bidding and to the youths who refuse to abstain from initiation in the same sacred service out of sordid hopes and fears."

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th Aug. 1908.

1009. In reproducing certain excerpts from the recent speeches of Sir Herbert White, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern

What is true *swadeshism* ?

Bengal and Assam, regarding the improvement of the indigenous industries of the country, the *Indian Mirror* feels convinced that the Government is as much interested in the progress of *swadeshism* as the people themselves. Economic salvation is indeed the end and aim of *swadeshism*; but this can only be done by mastering the technique of Western industrialism. That is to say, the scope of *swadeshism* should be constructive and not destructive. It does not suffice merely to take a vow to use *swadeshi* goods only; the aim of the people should be to turn out *swadeshi* manufactures. If they want to drive *bideshi* goods from the Indian market, they must have *swadeshi* goods in their place. In true *swadeshism* there is no place for narrow-minded jealousy and hatred.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 8th August 1908.

G. C. DENHAM,
Spl. Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl.
of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal.